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Part One
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FISH SURE TO BE SPEAKER

No Doubt of His Election to the Control of the Assembly.

THE CHOICE OF GOV. MORTON

Mr. Malby Starts for His Home Confident that He Is to Have a Remarkably Easy Victory.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—That Col. Hamilton Fish of Putnam will preside over the next Assembly is pretty well determined, not only by the members of the Legislature, but by the Republican leaders as well. It is doubtful whether the Colonel owes most to Mr. Platt or to Mr. Morton for his promotion to what, up to the present time, has been the ambition of his life. His relations with Mr. Platt, strained and rebellious as they were for many years, are now of a most complacent and amiable nature. And Mr. Platt's apparent indifference to the contest and to the claims of Messrs. Malby and Fish can be traced to a desire to let the Governor-elect select the Speaker, an officer whose relations with the Governor, officially and socially, should of necessity be of the most cordial character.

Last year, it will remembered, the iron hand of the big Republican leader threw the weight of the machine in favor of George R. Malby of St. Lawrence, as against Col. Fish. So far as fidelity to his friends, loyalty to the machine and to the party go, Mr. Malby gave no cause for complaint during the session of the Legislature of 1894. He was everything that the leaders who selected him, the machine that elected him, and the party that sustained him could have desired. "But," in the language of that wise and discerning statesman of Columbia, Louis F. Payn, "Malby let Fish and Sulzer take the House away from him."

Col. Fish had made his peace with Mr. Platt, and he grasped the first opportunity to demonstrate his superior influence in the House over the Speaker.

Every one of the four candidates for Speaker this year bears cheerful testimony to Mr. Platt's policy of non-interference in the contest, which is now practically ended. Not one of them could obtain from him a word of encouragement or the promise of assistance. While three of them were looking toward Mr. Platt, the fourth, Col. Fish, quietly visited the adjoining county to the north, Dutchess, and saw the Governor-elect, Mr. Morton.

The day after this interview Louis F. Payn, who also lives in a county adjoining that of Mr. Morton, and in Col. Fish's Senatorial district, in a published interview declared in favor of the latter.

The cause of the support of Mr. Morton for Mr. Fish is plain. Between the Governor-elect and the late Gov. Fish the warmest friendship existed for many years. Col. Fish lives in an adjoining county and in the same Senatorial district. Besides, the selection of the Putnam County candidate will mean a great deal socially, and as the year 1895 is to be a memorable one for social accompaniments to the legislative session, as The New-York Times indicated a week ago, the argument in his favor, from the standpoint of those who believe in generous hosts and large entertainments, is strengthened.

MR. MALBY ALSO CONFIDENT.

He Says He Has Sixty Votes Pledged to Him.

Speaker George R. Malby started for home last evening to gladden his constituents with a sight of his face, to spend Christmas with his family, and to take back the glad assurance to the faithful of St. Lawrence that he, Malby, is to be Speaker of the Assembly of 1895, as he was the Speaker of 1894, and that Hamilton Fish, Jr., of Putnam isn't in it by a mile or so.

Before departing from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he has been for some time conducting his canvass, Mr. Malby told a group of reporters all about his own impregnable position in the Speakership fight, as he views it. Incidentally, he also showed that Mr. Fish had—well, erred, when he submitted facts and figures last week showing that it was to be Speaker Fish, and not Speaker Malby, in 1895.

"If Fish"—Mr. Malby didn't say "that man Fish," though he looked as if he would like to have put it that way—"if Fish goes into the caucus with thirty votes he's a lucky man. Sixty-five? Nonsense! Thirty, I tell you; thirty and no more. Yes, I know he said he had sixty-five votes pledged, but he—he, erred, he—erred. It's only fair to observe that he possibly didn't do it purposely, but he—erred.

"Now, as for myself, I've got sixty votes all safely pledged; not mere promises, but pledges, solemn pledges, and not one of the men on my list will think of going over to any other candidate at any time. I'll go into the caucus with that number at least, and how many more will have come to me between now and Jan. 1 remains to be seen.

"Now as to Fish's statement and his sixty-five pledges. Among other things, Fish said he had assurances that, after James M. E. O'Grady of Monroe dropped out of the race the two Rochester men who are now pledged to O'Grady will go over to Fish. I have a letter from Mr. O'Grady denying most emphatically that any such assurances have been given.

"Mr. O'Grady says he is in the Speakership fight to stay, and that the question of his withdrawal and the transferring of the votes of the Rochester men has never for a moment been considered."

Mr. Malby paused with much impressioness after having disposed of this point. Then he proceeded to take up another count in his rival's statement.

"Fish claims the vote of Otis H. Cutter of Rockland as one of his pledges of sixty-five. Now, I know for a certainty that Mr. Cutter is unpledged. His vote is no man's at this time.

"Again, A. B. Gray of Dutchess is claimed by Fish. As a matter of fact, Mr. Gray is unpledged. Edwin C. Stewart of Tompkins and Walter A. Clark of Ontario, both put down as Fish men, have written me that they favor my election. In Kings County four men and in New-York County five men whom Fish had on his list have given me the assurance that they are for me, and that they will come out openly for me at the proper time.

"In Western New-York there are five men who will desert Fish as soon as the battle opens, to fight under my banner.

"Who are the five?" Mr. Malby looked indulgently at the reporter as he repeated this query. "Well, it wouldn't be good politics in any sense to tell at this time who they are. But they are all right, five of them, and men whom I can rely upon absolutely, though Fish thinks he has them solid. It will be a surprise to him when these men announce themselves openly.

"Now, there you are," Mr. Malby summed up, comprehensively. "Of the sixty-five votes claimed by Fish, at least twenty-five are for me outright. Ten others are unpledged, or, at any rate, not to be classed for Fish. I am going home feeling perfectly easy as to the chances for my election. I am going to have a good time on Christmas, and on next Wednesday I shall be in Albany to open my headquarters."

With that the Speaker bade everybody good-bye and departed for the Grand Central. He had a big package under his arm, and some one suggested that it might contain some of the sixty pledges, which he was taking into St. Lawrence County for safe keeping.

"No," said Mr. Malby; "only a few Yuletide tokens."

A REQUISITION FOR FLAGLER

The Governor of Texas Calls on the Governor of Florida to Extradite a Standard Oil Magnate.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 23.—Gov. Mitchell has received a requisition from Gov. Hogg of Texas for Henry M. Flagler of St. Augustine, the railway, hotel, and Standard Oil magnate.

Mr. Flagler and other Standard Oil magnates have been indicted in the Texas courts for violating the anti-trust laws of that State, and Gov. Hogg wishes to bring the indicted millionaires to trial. He some time ago forwarded requisitions to Gov. Flower of New-York for John D. Rockefeller and others who reside in that State, but Gov. Flower refused to honor the requisitions. He now turns his attention to Henry M. Flagler, who is a citizen of Florida.

It is predicted that Gov. Mitchell will honor the requisition.

FOUR OF THE ROBBERS CAUGHT

BETRAYED BY THE INDISCRETION OF ONE OF THEIR NUMBER.

The Mystery of the Robbery of Farmer Slocum Solved — One of the Thieves Married to a Young Girl.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 23.—The mystery connected with the robbery of Farmer David Slocum of $10,000 one week ago last night has been solved by the volubility of a man named Casey, who turned up in Binghamton, N. Y., last Thursday. County Detective J. P. Sullivan went on the trail, and, in consequence of his trip to Binghamton, the Erie officers have been able to make some very important arrests. Detective Watson and District Attorney Rossiter descended upon the Anderson neighborhood, in Washington Township, within ten miles of the scene of the robbery, and captured Frank Anderson and his brother-in-law, Ralph Van Auler, whom they brought to jail today.

In searching the Anderson house, the officers found a large sum of money and some of Slocum's papers. The prisoners deny all knowledge of the crime. Capt. Sullivan has knowledge of more of the gang in New-York City, and one in Paterson, N. J., who were arrested yesterday. The Paterson man is Jeremiah Casey, in whose possession the officers found $500. Other arrests will be made, and in twelve hours the gang of eight will be in custody.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Casey were arrested at the Bellevue Hotel at 4 o'clock yesterday morning on a telegram from Chief Mead of Binghamton, directing Chief Grant to hold them for burglary. Detectives Sullivan and Stevens arrived later, and it was learned that Casey was wanted for participation in the robbery of an aged couple residing in Erie County, Penn. The robbers were masked, and, after gagging their victims, secured a large amount in gold coin and notes.

When the couple were searched at the police station, $500 was found on Casey and $68.05 in the possession of his girl-wife. The police decline to give full details, and the Binghamton detectives departed for New-York City late Saturday afternoon, after Recorder Stewart had committed the Caseys to the jail for five days on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Casey is a mere girl, seventeen years old. She was interviewed this morning at the jail, and wept bitterly as she related her story.

"I live at 160 Vestal Avenue, Binghamton," she said, "and met Jerry Casey one year ago. My mother objected to our keeping company, and I ran away with him on Thursday last, driving from Susquehanna to Deposit in a carriage. We were married by the Rev. Mr. Legget. My brother stood up with us. We came to Paterson, and Jerry said we would go to Europe after we had bought some clothes. He made plenty of money, and I had $45, which I had saved. They say he is a robber, but I cannot believe that. He told me he had saved the money. I know nothing of any robbery. My mother gave Bob Stevens my picture, and the policeman at the station, who directed us to the hotel, recognized our description."

The girl was taken back to Binghamton this afternoon by Detective Stevens, and Casey is held awaiting requisition papers, charges of burglary and highway robbery having been preferred this afternoon.

Last Monday Detective Stevens of Binghamton heard that Jeremiah Casey, well known to the police, was spending money lavishly, and he decided to investigate. He telegraphed the Chief of Police at Buffalo, who communicated with the Erie County (Penn.) authorities, and District Attorney Rossiter sent Detective Sullivan to confer with Stevens. They found that Casey had a large amount of gold coin and had made his sister Agnes a present of $100 in double eagles. They had decided to arrest Casey on suspicion, when they learned that he had eloped with pretty Katie Batchelor, the seventeen-year-old daughter of a widow residing on Vestal Avenue. The detectives traced the couple here and arrested them.

When confronted by the detectives yesterday afternoon, Casey made a full confession. While confined in the Meadville Jail for stealing a ride on the Wells-Fargo Express, he became acquainted, he said, with Frank Anderson, a graduate of Sing Sing, who had just been released, after serving a seven-year sentence for burglary. They became cronies, and Anderson, after carefully sounding his man, told of the large amount of ready cash which Mr. Slocum declared he possessed, and at last suggested the robbery. Casey agreed, and before they were released two other worthies, also serving time—known as "Yorker Jack" and "Yaller"—were taken into the scheme. After their release, they made final arrangements at Anderson's house, in Meadville.

When the time came Anderson backed out, but provided a substitute in a notorious character known as "Dick" Chester. After the robbery had taken place "Yorker Jack" denounced Anderson, and insisted that the booty be divided at once. The others overruled this, and, proceeding to Anderson's house once more, the money was divided into five equal shares. Then the gang separated. Casey had fallen in love with the Batchelor girl, and made at once for Binghamton to see his sweetheart. O'Connell went to New-York City.

District Attorney Rossiter wired Chief Graul to-night, stating that Anderson had been captured at his home in Washington Township, Erie County, Penn. Casey is a typical criminal, and, though hardened in crime, is but twenty-two years old.

ONE OF THE GANG IN NEW-YORK

John O'Connell Awaiting a Requisition from Pennsylvania.

John O'Connell, forty years old, who has, since the expiration last Summer of his ten years' term of imprisonment for burglary, lived with his married sister, Mrs. Frank Barneycot, and her husband at Worth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, was arraigned before Justice Welde, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday morning, and held to await the arrival of requisition papers from the Governor of Pennsylvania. O'Connell is charged with being one of the men who, Saturday, Dec. 15, assaulted David Slocum and his wife, both of whom are past seventy years of age, on their farm in Erie County, Penn.

Detective J. P. Sullivan of Erie County arrived here Saturday night, and conferred with Policemen Nugent and Daly of the Tremont Station, to whom O'Connell was known. He was arrested early yesterday morning, and appeared to be very indignant. He said he had never heard of Erie County in Pennsylvania, and had never been there. He refused to account for $112.98 found in his pockets, for a new suit of clothing that he wore, and for the new traveling bag which he had in his room. All he would say was that he would make some one suffer for his unjust arrest, because he was in his sister's house on the day the outrage was committed.

His sister said nothing, but her husband, Frank Barneycot, said that O'Connell was away for several days, and did not return until Dec. 18.

SUFFERING IN NEBRASKA

Hundreds of Families in Destitute Circumstances.

SOME ARE EATING PRAIRIE DOGS

Farmers Without Provisions, Money, and Credit—In Great Need of Food and Clothing—Must Have Help.

NIOBRARA, Neb., Dec. 22.—The suffering among the inhabitants of the drought-blasted part of Nebraska, including three-fourths of the residents of five counties, is becoming alarming. Immediate steps must be taken to prevent many deaths by starvation. The farmers of these drought-blighted counties raised a very light crop three years ago, and the last two years the crops have been almost total failures. Many families have not enough provisions in their homes for one week's sustenance and no money to purchase the necessaries of life.

The merchants here feel they have aided these poor farmers to the extent of their ability, and are unable to do any more for them or to sell them goods on credit. The sufferers cannot obtain employment, and unless they shall receive aid very soon it is the general opinion that many will starve to death.

Should the weather turn very cold many would freeze to death, as it is a fact that many are bare-footed and have barely sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness.

GRANT, Neb., Dec. 23.—President Nason of the Nebraska State Relief Commission has received carefully-prepared reports of the number of destitute families in the different counties in this State, where there were crop failures. The list is a long one. It will require all the assistance that can be procured to carry the destitute through the Winter months.

A summary of the reports shows the destitution by counties as follows:

Custer County, 250 families; Perkins, 200; Chase, 225; Dundy, 120; Hitchcock, 250; Red Willow, 100; Hayes, 200; Frontier, 40; Fuernas, 100; Lincoln, 700; Dawson, 45; Keith, 200; Deuel, 40; Cherry, 40; McPherson, 40; Blaine, 20; Boyd, 250; Holt, 30; Antelope, 30; Keya Paha, 25; Knox, 25.

It is said that in many instances people of the districts remote from railroad facilities are eating prairie dogs.

A newspaper man made a trip the early part of the week through the most destitute part of this country. A few deserted sod huts and frame houses were seen, and there were signs here and there that some habitations had been torn down and removed, with the other goods of the owners when they left it. In some cases farm implements were seen in the fields, and at a distance substantial granaries stood just as their owners had left them.

The people of the drought-cursed sections hope to have the Legislature pass measures of relief the first day the body shall convene.

ENGLISH OFFICER'S SON IN PRISON

Locked Up in Cleveland for Selling Goods Bought on Installment Plan.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 23.—James N. Bray, reputed son of an English army officer of high rank, arrived at the Ohio Penitentiary from Cleveland last night. He came to this country a few months ago and settled in Cleveland, where he purchased costly furniture on the installment plan, sold it, and without paying for it went to Houston, Texas, where he was arrested.

The arrest interfered with his marriage in Houston to Miss Grace Hugo, but she followed him to Cleveland, and the wedding took place in the jail.

The young man's father sent him $300 to settle the affair, but though the firm he had swindled was willing to settle, the prosecutor would not allow it.

Several wealthy and influential citizens who satisfied themselves of the rank of the young man's father, tried to save the accused, but their efforts failed. They now will make an effort to secure a pardon from Gov. McKinley.

THE PRESIDENT BACK IN WASHINGTON

Comes Home from His Hunting Trip in Good Health and Spirits.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—President Cleveland and party reached Washington on their return from their duck-shooting expedition in South Carolina this morning at 9 o'clock. The train was due here at 7 A. M., but somewhere along the route last night the cylinder head of one of the engines blew out, causing a brief delay. This was overcome, but toward the close of the trip a "hot box" developed on one of the cars of the train, making it impossible to maintain schedule time.

The President was in fine spirits, and returned greatly refreshed by his outing. Several large hampers of game were taken from the train, and their contents were distributed among the Cabinet families, and other favored friends. Capt. Robley D. Evans and G. B. Jefferson of the President's party went on to New-York later in the day.

President Cleveland this afternoon, tempted by the fine weather, took a long drive.

RETURN OF A BOY GIVEN UP FOR LOST

Has Crossed the Ocean and Been in Prison Since He Left Home.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 23.—George A. Avon left the home of his father six years ago at this season to visit friends in Biddeford, Me., and he was not heard from until yesterday, when he walked into his home, hale and hearty. His mother was nearly prostrated with joy.

Avon says he was carried from St. John, N. B., in a cattle ship bound for Liverpool. On the way over he and others of the crew were arrested, and, on reaching port, were tried and convicted. He was innocent of the charge brought against him, but he had to serve his sentence, which expired six months ago.

He then earned the money necessary to pay his passage to this country, and came home as soon as he could.

Plenty of Bad Money in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 23.—Charles Ryle, one of the three counterfeiters arrested Friday, has made a statement in which he says that John Ollinger and another man, who is one of the most famous counterfeiters in the United States, made counterfeit quarters, halves, one and two dollar bills at Ollinger's residence in this city. He says there is still a sackful of spurious coin at Ollinger's, and thousands of dollars of it have been circulated in Minneapolis and neighboring cities.

Squatters Must Buy or Move Off.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Dec. 23.—Over 3,000 persons in this city are affected by the decision of the Secretary of the Interior confirming the Freeman Placer claim. This claim comprises 128 acres in this city on which are 700 buildings, including some of the largest in the city. The land is worth over $500,000. The squatters will have to buy the land which they have occupied or move off.

CHOICE QUESTIONS FOR WILLIAMS

Mr. Goff Would Like Very Much to Get a Chance to Examine the Inspector.

There was a lull yesterday in the Lexow storm that burst with such disastrous results upon Police Headquarters Friday. The offices of the Police Commissioners were deserted, and Inspectors Williams and McAvoy, whom Capt. Schmittberger accused of corrupt practices, went about their business more quietly than on Saturday. Superintendent Byrnes had no occasion to feel otherwise than calm and cool, as is his wont.

Senator Lexow and those of his associates who live in the country will spend Christmas with their families at home. They will have to get up very early Wednesday morning in order to reach this city and resume the hearings before noon. What the character of Wednesday's testimony will be no one knows except those directly in the secret.

It has been rumored that Inspector Williams would be allowed to make a statement, but if the temper of the counsel is indicative of anything he will not be permitted to avail himself of the immunity from prosecution which a confession would insure to him. Frank Moss, for one, has no friendship for Williams; neither has Mr. Goff, and they would both be sorry to have him escape the Grand Jury and "a jury of his peers." Williams has powerful influences behind him, and it may be that the committee will give to him the benefit of every privilege in its power. If he voluntarily submits himself for cross-examination without an understanding with the committee, he cannot escape a terrible raking from Mr. Goff, who has a choice assortment of leading questions for him.

Capt. Schmittberger remained at his home yesterday. He was much better than he was on Saturday, and hoped to be at his post in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in a short time.

Police Captain Max F. Schmittberger sent for a United Press reporter last night, and made an emphatic denial of the charges made by Mme. Charles, published Sunday morning, to the effect that he had extorted money from her.

At the time that she declared she was being blackmailed at every move she made as mistress of the "House of All Nations," on West Thirty-second Street, he said he was in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

When he was transferred to the Nineteenth Precinct, Mme. Charles threatened him because he said he intended to close her place. He declared that when he secured the revocation of her license when she was running the Richelieu she was exceedingly indignant, and made threats as to getting even with him. He positively declared that he never received a dollar from her.

He further declared that he believed the statement of the Charles woman was at the instance of a prominent police official, who was injured greatly by the Captain's testimony before the Lexow committee. When asked who the official was, he said:

"I will mention no names; not now," but he intimated that when he should have regained his health he would tell a good deal.

AFTER THE BILL DOOLIN GANG

A Body of United States Deputy Marshals Sent to the Relief of Muskogee—May Be a Battle.

McALESTER, Indian Territory, Dec. 23.—The town of Muskogee is in great excitement, because of the close proximity to town of Bill Doolin and his gang. They were discovered about noon yesterday four miles west of Muskogee. The gang consisted of about eight men, loaded down with firearms and whisky. They were all drunk to the point of hilarity, and their condition made them recklessly bold. Besides firing at everybody who happened along, they sent taunting messages to the Muskogee officers, inviting them out to drink.

A message was telegraphed to United States Marshal McAlester, at McAlester. A strong body of deputies was quickly collected, and a special train, furnished by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road, started with them for the scene. The deputies will endeavor to surround the gang and make an attack before they recover from their debauch.

A raid upon Muskogee is momentarily expected, and the officers and citizens there are arming preparatory to an attack.

Bill Doolin formerly was of the Dalton gang, and has just organized a gang and re-entered the field.

MUSCOGEE, I. T., Dec. 23.—This afternoon about 5 o'clock a courier from the Cook gang rode into Muscogee and delivered the following message to Marshal McAlester for Bill Cook:

"Uncle Jim, I am in camp with my men four miles north of the Arkansas Bridge, and we are ready for any kind of fun you and your deputies will suggest. We will remain in our present quarters a day or more and if you decide to pay us a call ride right in without knocking. We know you and your force. Our spy told us that you tried to get your deputies out after us yesterday morning, shortly after you heard about us borrowing Cash's horse, but failed. Take your time to get up a posse; we will be near your town for some time yet."

Marshal McAlester ordered all of his available deputies to report at his office at once, but some of them refused to go out again until they were reimbursed for money spent on former trips.

The crew of a freight train which arrived here reported the Cook gang in camp four miles north of the Arkansas Bridge. As the train passed the bandits began shouting to the brakemen, "A happy Christmas to you, boys; if you stop in Muskogeen tell Uncle Jim that we will either bring or send him a Christmas present." The citizens apprehend a raid to-morrow.

"Buss" Luck, "Tom" Root, "Jim" Reed, and two others robbed the express office at Nowata last night, securing $95.

William Rhyder, one of the Cook gang, was killed to-night in the northern part of town by confederates.

THE CASE OF NAVAL CADET DENNETT

It May Be Found, After All, that He Was Not Guilty of "Gouging."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Naval Cadet Dennett of Maine, late in November, was "found" by a board of three officers of the Naval Academy to be guilty of "gouging," or copying, the solution of a problem, and was recommended for dismissal. Representatives Reed and Boutelle secured a rehearing of the case before Secretary Herbert, and endeavored to show that the cadet, whose standing and reputation were otherwise not impeached, had been held guilty upon appearances entirely explicable. The case is pending, and, with testimony for the cadet in possession of the Secretary that was not of record before the rehearing, it waits decision.

Secretary Herbert has all the facts before him, and his sense of justice may be trusted to decide the matter fairly. At this juncture, however, publications are appearing that say that undue political influence is being exerted to overturn the action of the officers of the academy. Discussion of the case is of a sort to embarrass the Secretary in reaching a decision. As it has thus far been all on the side of the officers of the academy, and as the defense of those officers has not taken into account some peculiarities in the testimony, the friends of Cadet Dennett are naturally distressed.

It may be necessary, after the case shall be decided, to tell the story fully. Secretary Herbert may be trusted not to be unjust merely to maintain the prestige of an official board that possibly may have been mistaken.

Helen Gould's Gardener Killed.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Lewis Nash, seventy-four years old, a gardener, employed at Lyndhurst, Helen Gould's Summer home at this place, was killed last night between Irvington and Tarrytown by a train on the New-York Central Railroad. He was walking on the track.

DEATH IN THE BIG STORM

The Coasts of Northwestern Europe Strewn with Wrecks.

MANY HUMAN LIVES REPORTED LOST

Houses Unroofed and Undermined by Rushing Waters—Details of Disasters Still Coming in.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Reports of death and damage to property in the great storm are received constantly this evening. Three fishing smacks went down last night off Stornaway, on the Scotch coast, and all three crews, numbering twenty-two, were drowned. The British bark Kirkmichael, which was driven on the breakwater at Holyhead yesterday, has filled. Twelve of her crew were saved with the breeches buoy and seven were drowned.

Many cotters on the Donegal coast have lost their huts in the storm. At Teelin a house collapsed and three occupants were killed. In Stranorlar two persons were killed by a falling chimney.

Several vessels went adrift in Aberdeen Harbor and grounded. The roof of the McDonald Art Gallery was ripped open, and many valuable pictures were injured. The brig Loven was wrecked in the Firth of Clyde, near Androssan, and her crew of five were drowned.

At Lochwinnoch, near Paisley, part of a three-story cabinet factory was wrecked. Forty persons were buried in the ruins. Four were killed outright, and twenty were seriously injured. The proprietor was struck in the back by a falling timber, and is dying. Only five persons escaped without injury.

The coast steamship Brook was stranded last night near Berwick, Scotland, and her crew brought ashore with the breeches buoy. The gables were blown off a dozen houses in Yarmouth, Norfolkshire, and the tide in the River Yare rose several feet above the normal high-water mark.

Hundreds of houses have been flooded.

Scores of small steamers and sailing vessels have gone aground along the coast. The majority of them will be floated. Numerous cases of death or severe injury from falling timbers, trees, and chimneys have been reported this afternoon from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Dispatches from the Continent say that Northern France and Germany suffered severely from the storm, although the loss of life and property cannot be estimated as yet. At Hamburg many vessels went adrift and collided or grounded. The tide was the highest seen since 1882. The lower parts of Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea, were flooded, and the dikes would have gone if the garrison had not worked energetically for hours to strengthen them. Luebeck and Colberg also suffered much damage.

The British ship Arklow, Capt. Mosher, before reported ashore off Garroch Head, Bute Island, Scotland, has nine feet of water in her hold at low water. She is in a dangerous position.

The American bark Bonanza, Capt. Stetson, is ashore at East London, Africa, full of water. Part of her cargo has been taken ashore. No fatalities attended the disaster, and most of her cargo will be saved. The Bonanza sailed from Port Gamble Aug. 31, for South Africa.

The German bark Caroline, Capt. Gerdes, which sailed from Savannah Nov. 14, for Hamburg, is ashore at Egmond aan Zee. She is a total wreck, and her cargo is being washed ashore. Some of her crew reached land, while others were drowned.

The British bark Tamar E. Marshall, Capt. Utley, and the Norwegian ship America, Capt. Frantzen, have been driven in on the sand banks at Greenock.

The Norwegian bark Abana, Capt. Danielsen, is ashore at Cleveleys.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The storm which has swept Northwestern Europe has done great damage in Belgium. The Dendre overflowed its banks at Termonde and the inhabitants were aroused at midnight by ringing bells to flee for their lives.

In Rotterdam the water rose twelve feet above the usual high-water mark. The streets were under two or three feet of water, and the inhabitants paddled about on rafts and in boats. The dikes of the Meuse and Yssel were strained severely along their lower courses. At one place a large break let out a flood, which covered a wide area and did enormous damage. Throughout the Netherlands and Belgium many persons were injured and a few were killed by falling chimneys and timbers.

The pilot cutter Lamaneur capsized off Dunkirk and three of the crew were drowned.

HE WILL WEAR A GORGEOUS UNIFORM

The Coming Adjutant General Will Make Some Innovations.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—The report comes from New-York that the new Adjutant General, E. A. McAlpin, will appear in the most gorgeous uniform Albany has seen since the adoption of the present dress. Believing fully in the military principle that the Adjutant General is a staff and not a line officer, and that by virtue of his rank he is the commanding officer of the National Guard, Gen. McAlpin will appear on inauguration day in all the radiance of a Major General in full dress, with buff sash over the left shoulder and aiglets—an innovation that will lead to more or less comment.

Gen. McAlpin's friends claim that, as a staff officer, the aiglet belongs to the uniform, and that, as the ranking officer of the guard, he is entitled to wear it for the same reason that permitted Gen. Sheridan to wear it when he was Lieutenant General.

At the same time, and as a matter of record, neither Gen. Farnsworth nor Gen. Porter was ever seen with this decoration to his uniform.

P. J. Gleason's Latest Fight.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 23.—Ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason has another fight on hand. He wants to become a member of the next Assembly, and has started to contest the seat of John P. Madden, the Jefferson Democrat, who received a majority of the votes cast last election.

Madden is Chief Clerk in the City Water Department, and the ex-Mayor claims that he is ineligible to a seat in the Assembly, being a city official.

Before accepting the nomination, Madden secured from Attorney General Hancock an opinion to the effect that there was no legal bar to his taking the office in the event of his election.

Navigation Closed at Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—The cold wave which set in yesterday closed the Hudson today. The temperature went down to 17° last night, and will go several degrees lower to-night. The passenger steamer City of Troy, which, according to schedule would have left for New-York to-night, got away soon after noon. It was deemed imprudent to hold the steamer until evening.

DR. M'GLYNN TO GO TO NEWBURG

He Will be a Rector There Jan. 1, but May Soon Be Assigned to a Parish in This City.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, who has been restored by Archbishop Corrigan to full ecclesiastical standing in the Archdiocese of New-York, will take charge of St. Mary's Church, Newburg, Jan. 1.

The present pastor of St. Mary's Church, the Rev. John C. Henry, has been transferred to the Church of the Guardian Angel, in West Twenty-third Street, this city. It is understood that Dr. McGlynn will be made rector of a large church in this city as soon as there is a vacancy.

The recent death of the Rev. Andrew J. Clancy, pastor of St. Anne's Church, in East Twelfth Street, has left that pastorate vacant. It was offered to the Rev. Dean William L. Penny of St. Patrick's Church, Newburg, but he declined it. It is believed that Dean Penny did not care to take charge of St. Anne's Church because the parish is small and burdened with a debt of over $100,000. It has been suggested that Dr. McGlynn might accept the pastorate if it were offered to him, but his friends do not think he would be justified in assuming responsibility for such a heavy debt.

Dr. McGlynn is fifty-seven years old, and at his time of life he would naturally be averse to beginning a struggle with such a church load. The church has a large parochial school, which requires a great deal of money for its support. It is thought a younger man should be placed in charge of St. Anne's.

Dr. McGlynn will probably move during the coming week from Bath Beach to Newburg.

As was stated in The New-York Times of yesterday, Dr. McGlynn will celebrate mass at 4:30 A. M. and preach at the 11 o'clock service in the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second Street, near Ninth Avenue, of which his friend, the Rev. Dr. Charles McCready, is rector.

FOUR MEN SHOT IN ATLANTA, GA.

A NEGRO DESPERADO AND MURDERER RESISTS ARREST.

One of His Victims, a Bystander in the Street, Is Dead—Another, a Policeman, Is Dying—Negro in Jail.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—Jabez Wiggins, a negro fugitive from justice, shot four men in this city to-day, of whom one is dead, one is dying, and one will be a cripple for life.

The negro waylaid Anderson Williams, also colored, on the South Carolina side of the river several miles from Augusta last night, and killed him, and it is said he also attempted to kill another negro. The murderer fled to Augusta, and negroes living in the vicinity of the crime learned that he had come to this city and was at the home of his sister. They followed him here, and asked assistance at Police Headquarters to make the arrest.

Detective Joseph Murray was detailed for the work, with instructions to call for further help from the police precinct in which Wiggins's sister's house was situated. Officers Wrenn and Stringer accompanied Murray.

Wiggins was warned by his sister of the approach of the officers, and as they entered the house where he was lying, he opened fire upon them, shooting Murray twice in the face about the nose and mouth, and Stringer near the eye. Murray will die. Stringer may recover, but he will be injured for life.

The negro then fled, followed by Wrenn. The pistol shots attracted people in the neighborhood to the streets, and among these was John Davis, a white man, an operative in a factory near Augusta. He had come to the city to spend Christmas with his family. He was shot in the breast by a bullet from the murderer's pistol, and died in half an hour. Wrenn pursued the fugitive to the river bank, where the negro hid behind a clump of trees. Holding a pistol aloft in his right hand, the negro told the officer that he surrendered, and to come and take him.

The officer advanced and the negro shot him in the leg with a long-barrelled pistol he had concealed in his left hand.

Others joined in the chase, but the murderer reloaded his weapon and made a desperate fight. He was directing his steps toward the bridge, hoping to escape into South Carolina. Just as he approached it, however, one shot hit him, inflicting only a flesh wound. His weapons were empty then, and he surrendered. The presence of a number of policemen on the scene when he was captured saved his life.

There is no doubt that he would have been lynched to-night but for the fact that the Legislature that has just adjourned passed a law empowering the Judge to call a special session of the Superior Court in criminal cases for immediate trial. The negro will be tried within two weeks.

There was great excitement in the city all day, and a mob of several hundred gathered in front of the jail. They only murmured their discontent, however, and no attempt was made to raid the jail.

HUNTING NEGROES NEAR QUITMAN.

The White People Aroused by Two Recent Murders.

QUITMAN, Ga., Dec. 23.—The posse in pursuit of Waverly Pike, the murderer of Joseph Isom, last night and early this morning killed a number of negroes. Reliable information is that the total number of victims is seven.

The negroes known to have been killed are Sam Taylor, Eli Fraser, and Harry Sherrad Taylor was Pike's stepfather, and the other two were his friends, and were supposed to know of Pike's whereabouts. If these negroes knew they refused to tell, and the penalty of not telling was death.

Pike's wife was seen to slip into his house at 4 o'clock this morning. She was supposed to have known where the murderer was, and every effort was made to make her divulge. The mob still has her securely held, and may succeed in making her tell.

The report is that a second posse, which has been scouring the woods north of the Ocopilco, have killed four other negroes.

The people were greatly incensed three weeks ago over the murder of a white man, and when Isom, one of the best citizens in the community, was murdered by one of this same gang they resolved to exterminate all connected with the murder. That explains to-night's events.

Negro Shot Dead by a Mob.

MONT BROOK, Florida, Dec. 23.—"Jim" Williams, a negro, attempted to assault a young married white woman yesterday evening. He did not succeed, and escaped. He was discovered this morning boarding a train. A mob of white men fired on him and killed him. An inquest was held, and a verdict was rendered that death was caused by gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties.

Whisky Trust Lowers Its Prices.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 23.—It is announced by President Greenhut that there will be a reduction of 1 cent a gallon on all kinds of spirits on Monday. This will make the price $1.22.

Veuve Cliquot Champagne received first premium at Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.—Adv.

BURNED TELLING SANTA

Baby Cornwall Was Sending a Message Up the Chimney.

HIS FUNERAL ON CHRISTMAS DAY

His Four-Year-Old Sister Severely Burned—The Children Leaned Too Far Over an Open Fireplace.

Santa Claus will not call this year at the home of William Cornwall, 209 South First Street, Brooklyn, for that great dispenser of joy to the hearts of the little ones is never a visitor to a house of death.

Little David Cornwall, two years old, was toddling about the house with his four-year-old sister Maude yesterday afternoon, and exulting as he prattled about the good things that would fill his stocking Christmas morning. Mrs. Cornwall was obliged to go out for a few minutes, and she left the little ones alone in a room on the second floor of the house.

In the room was an open fireplace, and a fire was burning in it yesterday afternoon. The children thought of a wonderful list of things they wanted from Santa Claus, and then they went to the fireplace to send their message up the chimney, down which legend says comes the giver of Yuletide gifts.

Little David, in his excitement, leaned too far over, and in a second his clothing was ablaze. His sister's dress caught fire at almost the same time, and the two ran screaming about the room. From them the fire was communicated to the woodwork, and soon the room was all ablaze.

A passer-by saw the fire and gave the alarm, and in a short time the firemen responded. They worked hard, and in a few minutes had the fire extinguished. Then Assistant Chief Engineer Perry took a trip through the house. In the hallway he heard groans and then discovered little Maud, whose body was severely burned. He sent for a doctor, who dressed the child's injuries, and then the mother, who had arrived on the scene, took her child to a friend's house, where she was tenderly cared for, although her screams from the terrible suffering were heart-rending.

In her agony she had forgotten about Baby David, but as soon as Maud had been cared for the heart-broken mother began to make inquiries for her boy.

Assistant Chief Perry knew where David was, but he did not have the heart to tell the mother. He left that for a kind neighbor to do.

After Chief Perry had had Maud cared for, he continued his investigation, and it brought tears to his eyes when he discovered the form of the little baby lying on the floor, a mass of charred flesh. The boy was dead.

When Mrs. Cornwall heard of her baby's fate, she was almost crazy with grief. The body was taken in charge by Undertaker Hamilton, and will be buried Christmas Day.

The furniture in the Cornwall house was damaged to the extent of $500, and the loss to David Hauson, who lived on the first floor, is about the same amount. Mrs. Mary Klein, the owner of the building, 240 Bedford Avenue, sustains a loss of $2,000.

CASHIER BUTT IMPLICITLY TRUSTED

But Now He Is Accused of Embezzling from Samuel Hammerslough.

Harold G. Butt, twenty-six years old, of 453½ Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, who for more than two years has been the cashier for Samuel Hammerslough, clothing, at 702 Broadway, was charged, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, with embezzling $16,000.

ANARCHY AND CHRISTMAS

Preachers of Dynamite Assail the Results of Christianity.

BUT SAY CHRIST WAS AN ANARCHIST

Charles Mowbray, the Englishman, and Wernberg, Who Jokes as He Urges Men to Shoot Capitalists, Speak.

The Anarchists celebrated Christmas last evening by a meeting at the Thalia Theatre. There were no religious ceremonies, as the believers in dynamite do not believe in religion, in God, or in government. But many of them claim that Jesus Christ was Himself unconsciously an Anarchist, inasmuch, as they argue, that the drift and tendency of His doctrines and teaching and life was the reducing of mankind to one general level, where all will be equal, and where, consequently, all government will be out of place.

Many, if not most, of the Anarchists in this city are Russian and Polish Hebrews, and perhaps it was on account of this fact that the Christmas celebration yesterday was rather slimly attended. Those who came did not express their admiration of Jesus, but availed themselves of the opportunity to air their own doctrines.

Several speakers had been announced. There was no formality of electing officers of the meeting nor of introducing the first speaker. Before the lights over the stage had been turned on, Charles Mowbray stepped from behind the wings alone, advanced to the low-burning footlights, and began to speak. He had shaved off his mustache, and a good many who had seen him before hardly recognized him. His voice reassured them, and he was warmly welcomed.

He informed his hearers that he had returned to this country for good, and would soon be followed by another colleague from England, to assist in organizing groups of English-speaking Anarchists, of whom, he said, there were very many, but they did not know each other.

Mowbray and his colleague will introduce the numerous English-speaking Anarchists to each other, so as the more easily to combine against capitalists and law and order and modern society in general, and religion, and overthrow all, and thus, Mowbray said, will anarchy reign supreme.

Mowbray stated that he had just come from Philadelphia, where he had made a reply to the attacks of the Catholic Bishop of that city against anarchism. Then he cried: "We are forcing them to defend the capitalists at the last ditch, and the last ditch is the alliance of the churches of all creeds against the spirit of Anarchism!"

This utterance was followed by loud applause. This encouraged the English Anarchist.

"We are not only attacking God," he continued, "but also those systems of State, and Church, and society, and capitalism that have developed out of a belief in that God. State and God must go together. The origin of the State comes from the origin of God. We are progressing in this direction. We are making headway."

Mowbray said that he had already visited several cities in this country, and had there formed centres of English-speaking Anarchist groups. There were many English-speaking Anarchists. All they needed was to be brought together.

"The capitalists and priests and politicians," Mowbray went on, "are just now trying the game of silent contempt. That is very good, as it will give the Anarchists time to agitate their doctrines more freely and gain more and more converts. We need time now to prepare for the coming revolution, which is inevitable. It must come sooner or later. We want a thorough revolution that will free us from the tyranny of capitalists and of the State and of the Church and of God. The individual that insists that government is indispensable is like a man who has been bound with bandages all his life, and does not know what liberty is."

When Mowbray got through with his harangue, he said that Mr. Weinberg would speak next. He disappeared behind the wings. His place was taken by a tall, cadaverous individual, who stuck his hands into his pockets and grinned all about him. Hardly any one among the audience knew him, but he was an Anarchist, and said he hated capitalists and all government, and so he was applauded.

He contended that all workingmen ought to drill and learn to shoot. Then he went into a sort of catechism, putting the questions and himself answering them. "What are workingmen to do with rifles?" he asked. Then he answered, "Shoot their enemies."

"When Russia and Turkey fight every Russian soldier fires at every red fez he sees, for Turks wear fezzes," Weinberg continued. "At whom should workingmen fire? Let them fire at the stove pipes."

Weinberg laughed all over and his audience roared and cheered.

Weinberg next told his audience the story of the Israelite exodus. "Moses," he said, "promised to lead the Jews to a land flowing with milk and honey, and persuaded them by legerdemain tricks to follow him. He led them for forty years through a howling desert until all who had followed him died out. He told them that every one would have an easy time under his own vine and fig tree. Then Joshua laid down the law for the treatment of Hebrew slaves. If Moses's promise was to be true, why did Joshua make laws for the treatment of Jewish slaves?"

Several other speeches were made and the meeting adjourned.

A LYNCHING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Negro Who Had Wounded a Number of Persons Hanged from a Tree.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—George King, a negro, was lynched here to-day. He became involved in a difficulty with some butchers, and went off and secured a shotgun. Constable Guerre came up and endeavored to arrest the man to secure his weapon, but the negro escaped and took refuge in a hayloft.

When the Constable and a crowd tried to dislodge him, he fired at them and wounded the Constable and half a dozen others. Several of the mob armed themselves, but the negro did not surrender until the torch was applied to the barn.

As soon as he was forced upon open ground he was shot, and then the infuriated crowd put a rope around his neck, dragged him to a tree, and hanged him.

Left the Highwaymen Behind.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 23.—Two highwaymen last night attempted to stop Robert Burgis, a prosperous butcher of Westbury, while he was driving across the Hempstead Plains, but he dealt his horse a severe blow, and the animal darted away toward Hempstead, leaving the Dick Turpins behind.

This is the sixth attempt at highway robbery near Hempstead within a short time.

The Centenary of Trade Journalism.

The celebration of the centenary of trade journalism in America is begun this week by The Shipping and Commercial List and New-York Price Current, which was founded 100 years ago to-day by James Oram, a New-York printer.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—C. J. Wetmore, a wealthy real estate broker, died at his home in Columbus, Ohio, Saturday. He was born in New-York in 1817. He went to Columbus with his father, Dr. C. H. Wetmore, in 1820, but when he became of age, returned to New-York, where he was engaged in business for a number of years, after which he returned to Columbus.

—Charles Tappan, widely known as a chemist, died in Salem, Mass., his home, yesterday, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Tappan was an inventor of note. He also was an electrician. In the last years of his life he was connected with New-York houses as a consulting chemist.

Bonayr, Ky., Dec. 23.—By an explosion yesterday of the boiler in a mill, Robert Bird and a man named Spann were killed outright, and three others, a son of Spann, a young man named Claude Deering, son of the owner of the mill, and another whose name could not be learned, were fatally injured.

Rheumatic Pains

Return when the colder weather comes. They are caused by lactic acid in the blood, which frequently settles in the joints. This poisonous taint must be removed. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers rheumatism because it drives the impurities out of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

MEXICO PREPARING FOR WAR

Volunteers Arming for a Raid on Guatemala if Hostilities Are Declared.

PUEBLO, Mexico, Dec. 23.—A volunteer force numbering several thousand men has been armed in the State of Guerrero for the purpose of marching upon Guatemala as soon as war is formally declared with that country by Mexico.

At Port Acapulco, this State, the Government has made every preparation for the quick handling of troops, and their transportation by water to Guatemala will be easily accomplished.

OAXACA, Mexico, Dec. 23.—A courier who has just arrived here from the Guatemalan border reports that there is such a disturbed condition of affairs on the frontier that farms and ranches are being abandoned and the people are seeking places of safety from the depredations and crimes that are being constantly committed by the bandits and outlaws who follow in the wake of the soldiers. The Guatemalan forces are being strengthened all along the line, and the Indians and other natives of the country are being pressed into military service. The volunteer troops of this State, as well as of the State of Chiapas, are equipped and ready to march to the frontier as soon as war is declared.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 23.—The extended stay in the harbor of Acapulco of the English cruisers Royal Arthur, Champion, Satellite, and Nymph is a matter of much speculation as to the plans of England with its war ships in this part of the Pacific. The most generally accepted belief is that these cruisers have some designs for the Government in connection with the present dispute over the boundary between Mexico and Guatemala, and which is now under diplomatic negotiations between Señor Emilio de Leon for Guatemala and the President and Minister of Foreign Relations for Mexico. Should war by any chance occur between the two powers, it is thought England would hardly do more than protect British interests wherever there was danger of damage to the property of English citizens, but the uncommunicative policy followed by the commanders of the boats is giving rise to many rumors, and speculation as to the hand England would take in the affair should hostilities ensue. The cruisers have been lying idle at anchor in this harbor for a month, and there is no indication of an early departure.

FAMOUS STATE HOUSE CODFISH TO GO

Not to Hang Above the Speaker's Chair in Massachusetts' New Capitol.

The codfish which for so many years has hung from the base of the State House dome, directly over the rear part of the House of Representatives, will not form one of the features of the new meeting place of the popular branch of the State Government. The State House Commissioners have reached this decision after mature consideration. This emblem, famed in song and story, will remain in its present position until the old chamber is converted to a new use. What its ultimate fate will be is unknown, although it is probable that eventually it will find its way into some historical museum. The attention of every visitor to the hall has been attracted by this figure, which is suspended conspicuously from the ceiling, high up in the arched niche in the southern wall, facing the Speaker's chair. The question has been asked thousands of times, "What is its origin and significance?" and nobody has been able to answer, accurately, at least, for many years.

In 1866, Charles W. Palfrey, editor of The Salem Register, and a member of the House for several years, undertook to gather all the facts that could be learned about the placing of the figure in the chamber. After extensive research, he found much concerning the fish, and, while many links were missing, the chain is nearly complete. On Wednesday, March 17, 1784, John Rowe, a member from Boston, moved permission to hang the codfish in the house as a memorial to the importance of the cod fishery to the welfare of the State. The motion prevailed, and shortly after the emblem was placed in position, and there it has remained undisturbed through all the vicissitudes of the years which have intervened. Once it was repainted, but it has never been taken down from the iron rod by which it is held in position. Mr. Rowe, who presented the figure to the Commonwealth, was a well-known citizen of Boston, and a conspicuous patriot, being associated with Samuel Adams, James Otis, John Hancock, and other leaders of the period. He was interested in commerce, and an extensive property owner along the water front, Rowe's Wharf and contiguous territory being among his possessions. He died on Feb. 17, 1787.

NEW GREEN-GOODS SWINDLE

Ortolano Found Lead Pipe in a Box Where He had Placed $400.

Edward Compagnon, a tailor, went to John Ortolano, a professional nurse, living at 122 Macdougal Street, on Oct. 26, and told him that he had a child to put under his care, for whose support he would pay $2,000 a year, on condition that Ortolano would give him $1,000 as a guarantee that the child would be well taken care of.

Ortolano said he would accept the proposition, but that he only had $400. Compagnon was satisfied with this, and together they visited the German Savings Bank to draw the money. In company with a friend of Compagnon, Ortolano alleges, they went to a saloon, where the friend produced a tin box, which he said contained gold.

Ortolano agreed to put his $400 in the box and to keep it until the other two returned with the child. When they did not return he opened the box, and found nothing in it but pieces of lead pipe.

Compagnon was arrested Saturday, and Justice Ryan in the Tombs Court yesterday held him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Men's Parish Club Anniversary.

A special service was held last evening in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, in honor of the ninth anniversary of the organization of the Men's Parish Club, a social and religious body connected with the parish. Among those who were invited to make addresses were the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Bishop Potter. They were unable to be present and sent letters of regret to the pastor, the Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D.

After a few words regarding the good work accomplished by the club since its organization, Mr. Lewis H. Redner of Philadelphia made a brief address.

Officers of the Hughes Lyceum.

At the last meeting of the Hughes Lyceum the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—M. J. Drummond; Vice President—M. Fennely; Treasurer—W. S. Kennedy; Financial Secretary—K. G. Sidley; Recording Secretary—J. W. A. Morris; Board of Governors (Two Years)—J. M. Fraser, D. J. Ryan, F. J. Rathgeber, P. A. Moynahan, and W. L. Donovan.

Preparations are being made for the annual concert and reception, to take place at Lenox Lyceum on Feb. 6.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Clinton, Me., Dec. 23.—The shoe factory built by the Clinton Manufacturing Association burned to the ground to-day. Loss, $17,000. The stock and fixtures were owned by Walter Page.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 23.—The Island Beach Hotel, eight miles from here, was destroyed by fire to-night. Thirty thousand dollars is the estimated loss.

Watsontown, Penn., Dec. 23.—The Opera House Block and some adjacent buildings were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

HEAVEN IS A LOCALITY

As Substantial, Says Dr. Parkhurst, as the Original Jerusalem.

GOD DOES NOT DISCARD HIS TYPES

Astronomy Shows that in Far Celestial Spaces Things Are Made and Work in the Same Way That They Do Here.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached to an immense congregation yesterday. Even in the centre aisle of the church people were standing half way up to the front pews.

The doctor did not touch on the work of the Lexow committee or the difference of opinion regarding whether Superintendent Byrnes shall be called as an expert and treated with consideration or subjected to the same rigorous examination as other police officials.

While the sermon did not deal with these matters, it was extremely interesting, as the doctor put forth some advanced views as to how far materiality entered into heaven, which he declared is generally regarded as wholly spiritual.

He said, in part:

I am not one who thinks that there is a great danger in materializing heavenly things. You cannot read the apocalyptic description of the New Jerusalem without feeling that, with its walls and gates, its avenues and mansions, it will be as substantial an affair as the original Jerusalem. When we try to spiritualize matters beyond a certain point we get into the region where the ordinary polarities do not work and no data is left us from which to calculate our mental latitude and longitude.

It is with ideas something as it is with a balloon, which requires to have a certain amount of solid weight before a rudder can be rigged up that will be good for anything to steer by.

A world that is simply a spirit world is not a world that we can either think about with any safety or that we are qualified to have any particular interest in. There is no warrant in Scripture for thinking that the more unlike this world you imagine a thing to be the more heavenly it is.

Christ was somewhere before He was here, and there is no ground for supposing that that "where" is essentially unlike any other "where." Human choirs will not become angelic choirs by undertaking to sing falsetto.

Heaven is undoubtedly a locality. The first paradise, which was certainly an exceedingly commendable paradise, was a locality, and there has been, in the meantime, no such change in the constitution of our nature as to indicate that a paradise that is not local would be any improvement upon the original.

All such Scriptural references as the "New Heaven" and the "New Earth" fall directly into line with what we are here saying. That does not make it necessary for us to suppose that the earth and the heaven by which the present ones are to be replaced will not show an advance over the ones first established, but though the earth be "new," it is going to be "earth" still, and though the heavens be "new," they are going to be "heavens" still.

God does not discard His types; His initial movements are infinitely wise, and He never ceases to respect them. One of the discoveries made by geologists is that the tenets which God has laid down for Himself in establishing the earth He has continued to stand by. The animals and flowers that are produced to-day are true to the principles that assert themselves in the animals and flowers that appeared during the creative week. But what geology teaches us in one way, astronomy teaches us in another, and shows that away out in celestial spaces, stretching so far beyond us that it would take a flash of light a thousand years to jump the interval, things are made in the same way and work in the same way that they do here.

In all the wide area covered by astronomy and the still wider area covered by spectroscopy, there is no sign of God's getting tired of the law of things as it obtains in regions nearer home. So that, put heaven where you please, if you put it anywhere, everything is in favor of its being structurally a good deal like what we are familiar with here. One might about as well part with his identity at death as be thrust into a realm that is structurally distinct from the one we are used to.

We are not conjuring up any theory of the heavenly world. We are simply trying to conform with the suggestions of an enlightened sense and with the intimations of a Bible interpreted simply, and in that way end the necessity of conjuring up theories.

This fixed fact of locality is a great help to us. It instantly possesses all this matter of the heavenly with the steadying feature of the real as opposed to the visionary—the real as opposed to the indefinable. We cannot make a map of heaven, but it is to be supposed that it could be mapped. We are made of body and spirit, and every heavenly situation we need to construe with a view to just that duality in our nature, and we suppose such duality will always continue.

Body is no more an accident of our being than spirit is. It was not dust that made Adam Adam, nor was it the Divine inbreathing into that dust that made Adam Adam. It took dust and Diety both to make him and to make you.

We might as well stop talking or writing about heaven altogether as to subscribe to an inconceivable heaven, and the only heaven that is not inconceivable is a heaven that, in its structural features, is a prolongation of the earth we are now living in, a region that is somewhere and that could be put down in parallels and meridians in the universal atlas, if ever that atlas were to be produced and published.

Perhaps it will be said that there is in our generation a tendency toward materialization without using our pulpit to the end of stimulating materialization; but I am disposed to believe that if we materialized the heavenly world more we should be less tempted to overdo the materialization of this world. In other words, there would be less of the animal in our lives here if we did not pitch the realities of the heavenly world in so spiritual a key as to embarrass all thought about heaven and discourage all interest in it as a place for us to go there. This is not said in the interests of an immoral heaven, but of an interesting heaven.

MAY SUCCEED DR. PAXTON.

Dr. McKenzie Preaches in the West Presbyterian Church.

The congregation of the West Presbyterian Church, in Forty-second Street, yesterday morning listened to a trial sermon by the Rev. Dr. Robert McKenzie of San Francisco, the probable successor of the Rev. Dr. Paxton, who is at present in California.

Dr. McKenzie is a man apparently about fifty-eight years of age, short, with iron-gray side whiskers and beard. His delivery is slow and measured and his pronunciation distinct and clear, with a slight Scotch flavor. He is a Professor of Theology and he wore his collegiate gown in the pulpit.

The church was tastefully decorated with a profusion of evergreens. Above the choir loft was a large red star, set in a background of holly and red berries, representing the star of Bethlehem. The congregation was not large. The music was in accord with the Christmas services.

In his exposition of the words of St. Luke, xxiv., 2., "And they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre," Dr. McKenzie said, in part:

We are on the eve of Christmas, and our text carries us to the dawn of Easter and the resurrection of Jesus. There is a vital connection between the two.

The meaning and importance of Christmas arises from the fact that it was followed by Easter. Had the stone not been rolled away and Christ risen again Christmas would have been meaningless to us. The central principle of Christmas is whether the words of St. Luke are indorsed in the Bible truths.

In a commercial community like this that question is well understood. Your business is largely done on paper and you know what it means to have it indorsed, and indorsed by the right person.

To my mind the most bigoted man in this community is not the staid Presbyterian preacher, but the cashier of a commercial bank. You present to him the paper of a business house and tell him of its value and the unimpeachable status of the firm; he listens to you and does not dispute, but he tells you the paper would be improved and more valuable if indorsed by some influential and reliable person.

We are religious beings as well as commercial ones. Religion is our supreme business, and this is largely on paper. We cherish beliefs and hopes which are largely written on paper; but what are the pages of the Bible but so many promises and so many notes? The warning is written over every page of the Book, "Not good unless indorsed."

We cannot wisely pin our faith to anything that man has spoken or written. He may be eloquent and persuasive, but you must get down to asking, Is it right with God? There is no promise, no hope, no prospect worth more than the paper it is written upon unless it is indorsed by God.

COLGATE & CO.'S

PERFUMES

for

Holiday Presents.

DR. MACARTHUR ON CHRISTMAS.

The Exalted Character and Divine Claims of Jesus Christ.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, in the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, yesterday preached from the text, John, ix., 28: "The Master is come and calleth for three."

"These," he said, "are the words of Martha to Mary concerning their and our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. The title here given Him is worthy of our consideration. The word translated 'master' is literally 'teacher.' The two words in the earlier and modern English are often interchangeable. Jesus Christ was a masterly teacher. He studied men. He needed not that any one should tell Him, for He knew what was in man. In our sense of the word, He never went to school. He never was outside, probably, the borders of a strip of land about the size of New-Hampshire. He had not studied the philosophers of Greece and Rome, and yet, at the age of twelve, His questions and answers astonished the learned rabbis. He was the world's greatest thinker. He was the first to suggest the idea of a universal religion. He propounded a faith which was needed by, intended for, and adapted to men in all countries and centuries.

"No theologian of Judaism and no philosopher of heathenism ever dared to propound so sublime an idea. There never was a teacher who aroused hatred so bitter and love so tender as Jesus Christ. I put the crown on His brow to-day as the world's foremost thinker. Purely on the basis of literary criticism, we must affirm that He has made to literature its most enduring contribution. He was also an authoritative teacher. Other teachers quoted from their predecessors. He affirmed on his own authority. There was in Him a sublime and divine egotism. We may say with reverence that He was either divine or an unpardonable egotist or a hopeless lunatic. The world has never been unfavorably impressed with His egotism. It was in harmony with His exalted character and divine claims.

"His presence is affirmed in this text. He came in His glorious incarnation. He came in the person of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost. He is here now in the person of His people. All true Christians are—let it be said reverently—Christs in their measure to the world. Christ does not belong to the first century and to a distant country; He belongs to our time and to our country as truly as to any time and to any country.

"This world is not the devil's. Christ's pierced hand is on the helm of the universe. The devil could never have kept his promise to deliver the world to Christ, even if Christ had bowed at his feet. Jesus is king to-day in all political movements and all national excitements. He is still calling for men and women, as he called for Mary. In His word, in His providence, in sorrow and joy, either the still, small voice, or in thunder tones, Christ is heard; accept Him as your Lord and master, and this Christmas time will be a foretaste of heaven on earth, and the song sung by the angels the night Christ was born shall be fulfilled. Peace on earth, good will toward men."

CHRISTIAN IDEA OF INCARNATION

Dr. Eaton's Sermon at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, preached yesterday on "A Christian Idea of the Incarnation."

Belief in the incarnation, he said, was universal. In this the Orient and the Occident were alike. Not only the Christian religion, but all religions rested on an assumed incarnation. Not only did history confirm its universality, but philosophy declared it reasonable. If the existence of God was assumed, nothing was more reasonable than to seek a manifestation of Him. Self-revelation was a necessary attribute of deity; if a great nation rescued the life of a commander at great cost of wealth and men, would not God seek out and save His children, standing in the midst of ignorance, sin, and superstition?

On the other hand, it would be impossible for man to know of the existence of a supreme being who did not speak to him in his own language. Incarnation was universal, not exceptional, and confined to the son of Mary. All men were temples of the living God, and nature shone with His presence.

The error of orthodoxy was not that it had erected falsehood into an object of worship, but that it had harrowed thought of the incarnation. It was like affirming that the light in a church was the only light in the universe, or the love of a parent the only love in the world.

THE BETHLEHEM MYSTERY.

Dr. Lloyd's Sermon on the Results of Christ's Birth.

The Rev. William Lloyd delivered a sermon yesterday morning at the Congregational Church, Fifty-seventh Street, on "The Bethlehem Mystery."

He said that the story, as regarded in the Gospels, was a simple and attractive one. It was a story of a child whose mother was a young Jewess and whose reputed father was a carpenter. And yet when was measured the influence that that child's birth and life and teachings had exerted upon the world, it was the most extraordinary event that had any historic verity.

The child that was born in Bethlehem today swayed the world. A great many new lights had flashed out from that crib since the star halted over it. Jesus Christ in his teaching gathered together and harmonized and vivified all the religious thoughts of all ages. Originality was not necessarily confined to the creation of an idea. The man who gave an old idea a new and a larger meaning was original.

Jesus Christ was the perfect illustration of His own ideals, and no other man ever had been. Every other man had fallen below his ideals. The ultimate result of this divine revelation of a perfect manhood would be a gradual restoration, not of individuals only, but of humanity as a whole to the image of God, who created them.

Christmas Really Redemption Day.

The Rev. Dr. Stimson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, yesterday morning preached to a large congregation on the subject of Christmas joy. The church was handsomely decorated with evergreens, and the anthems, "Before the Heavens were Spread Abroad" and "Shout the Glad Tidings," were sung by the church choir.

The Rev. Dr. Stimson said, among other things:

"Christmas is really redemption day. This thought furnishes us with real joy at Christmas time, whatever else may trouble us outside. The true appreciation of it is a test of real Christian joy."

In the evening there was a special musical Christmas service for the Sunday school children of the church.

Observance of the Jewish Sabbath.

In all the Hebrew synagogues Saturday, the rabbis earnestly and vigorously pleaded for the better observance of the Jewish Sabbath. The neglect of attendance at service, Sabbath desecration by business, shopping, and matinée or theatre attendance were spoken of. The difficulties in the way of waking neglectful Hebrews to their duty were said to be considerable. One minister said: "We are on the eve of Hanuca, when there was no prospect of saving Judaism, for the very priests were unfaithful, non-Jewish thought was fashionable, and the young men and women were straying from us. But six men lit the flame which saved Judaism for the world and made Christianity possible."

NOTHING "DRY" ABOUT THIS

Brooklyn Saloons Were Open and Policemen Bought Whisky.

ONE FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE LAW

Law Enforcement Society Detectives Out—They Will Present Their List to the Authorities—Fifteen Arrests.

It was not a dry Sunday in Brooklyn yesterday, although special care was taken by the saloon keepers to have it appear so. The curtains were all down and every crevice was covered, so that the lights from the saloons would not be discernible from the outside.

Capt. Campbell of the Adams Street Precinct and Capt. Eason of the Classon Avenue Precinct seemed to be the only police officials who were making any active crusade against the selling of rum. This may be accounted for by the fact that the Law Enforcement Society intends to make a fight on Capt. Campbell for alleged dereliction of duty, while in Capt. Eason's precinct it is taken for granted that he is active because George F. Elliott, the President of the new society, is a resident of that precinct and was around yesterday taking observations.

One of the most flagrant violations of the law, according to the police, was that in Valentine Schmitt's saloon, at 163 Fulton Street. The police entered this saloon early yesterday morning, and seventy-five men were standing at the bar. One of the policeman, in endeavoring to get evidence against the place, purchased some whisky, which he put in a bottle, and then arrested Henry Bosch, thirty years old, the bartender.

The bartender was subsequently released on bail, and was selling liquor over the counter at the same saloon last night.

The Law Enforcement Society had its detectives out. It is said that they found many places open, that the new list will be added to those reported last Sunday, and that the entire list will be presented to the proper authorities, and a request made that the law be enforced.

If the law is not enforced, then the society will go to the Grand Jury and complain against the officials for failing to properly perform the duties which they have sworn to do.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon and George F. Elliott, the President of the Law Enforcement Society, said that the detectives who were out looking for evidence yesterday were not armed with the detective cameras. They were surprised after all that had been said, that the violations continued. The police were either incapable or did not want to close up the saloons.

At Police Headquarters a number of violations was reported, and yet when a reporter for The New-York Times asked Police Superintendent Campbell about the violation of the excise law, he said:

"There is not a single saloon open in Brooklyn to-day."

When other police officials were spoken to they replied in an off-hand manner that they had not been in any saloon and did not know.

In many cases the policemen—whether they were instructed to do so or not, is not known—purchased whisky by the bottle in the saloons and then arrested the bartenders, and the whisky will be used in evidence when the cases are tried in court.

In the up-town precincts and in the Eastern District the lager-beer places patronized by the Germans were all open, and no secret was made of it. This was especially so in Capt. Enright's and Capt. Short's precincts.

There were about fifteen arrests reported to Police Headquarters. This is the high-tide number of arrests for violating the excise law in Brooklyn.

CLOSED TILL AFTER CHURCH.

Far Rockaway Saloon Keepers Abide by Their Compact with Pastors.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Dec. 23.—The compact between the pastors of the local churches and the hotel and saloon keepers went into full force to-day. By its terms the hotel bar rooms and saloons were closed promptly at midnight, and remain closed until 1 o'clock this afternoon. After that hour side doors were kept open.

There are forty-two licensed places here, and every one strictly observed the agreement. They kept their doors tightly closed, and showed every disposition to keep their side of the compact.

The hotel and saloon men have also promised not to sell either liquor or beer to minors, and to refuse to serve customers known to neglect their families.

SALOONS WERE OPEN ALL DAY.

Attempts at Law Enforcement in Long Island City Seem to Have Failed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 23.—A large force of men were at work in this city to-day putting up poles and stringing wires for the electric-light plant of the company that has the contract to light the city streets after Dec. 31, when the present contract with the East River Gas Company expires.

The fact that the electric-light workmen were permitted to work Sunday and that all the saloons were again in full blast led many persons to express the belief that Mayor Sanford had given up all hope of having Sunday properly observed in this city.

New-Jersey Teachers in Danger.

From The Salem (N. J.) Sunbeam.

Probably ninety-one hundredths of the public school teachers of the State have forfeited their licenses to teach and do not know it. A law passed at the last session of the Legislature provided that, to encourage patriotism, proper and appropriate exercises shall hereafter be held in all public schools in the State on the Friday preceeding Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving Day. The act prescribes the character of the exercises to be held, and in the third section says "that the school authorities are authorized and directed to cancel and revoke the certificate of license of any principal or teacher who refuses or neglects to provide for or conduct exercises as prescribed." So far no such exercises have been reported as held in this county on the Friday preceding Thanksgiving Day, and it is doubtful that any were held.

To Protect New-Jersey Hunters.

From The Toms River (N. J.) Courier.

At the next term of the State Legislature it is said a bill will be introduced having for its object the better protection of hunters. One of its provisions will be that all owners of guns shall pay a license of $5 a year. For this they will be given a badge and be empowered to arrest all persons found hunting who are not so licensed. It is thought that such a law will have the effect of preventing the promiscuous hunting by boys, who endanger the lives of lovers of the sport by the careless way they handle their firearms. It is only fair to add that any and every legislator wishing to be retired to private life, could find a sure means of obtaining what he sought by voting for such a bill.

Passengers on La Bretagne.

Among the passengers that arrived yesterday by the steamer La Bretagne from Havre were Othon Brunnarius, Paul Brochard, G. Dinsmore, and Paul Lefaivre, Secretary of the French Embassy in Washington.

INSIST ON GETTING

BROMO

EFFERVESCENT

CAFFEINE

THE ORIGINAL

"BROMO"

HEADACHE CURE

BROMO CAFFEINE IS MADE TO CURE.

INFRINGING "BROMOS" ARE MADE TO SELL.

DO YOU SEE THE DIFFERENCE?

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON'S SEVENTY-FIRST

Birthday of the Famous Massachusetts Soldier, Poet, and Preacher.

From The Boston Transcript, Dec. 22.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson of Cambridge, the author, is seventy-one years old to-day. Congratulatory letters pour in upon him with each mail, and among the floral tributes received was a handsome bouquet from the Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge. Col. Higginson has enjoyed much better health the last year than during the few preceding years.

His life has been a busy and eventful one. He was born in Cambridge, Dec. 22, 1823, in the old house which stands close beside the Lawrence Scientific School, on Kirkland Street. He was graduated at Harvard in 1841, and at the Divinity School in 1847. In the same year he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Newburyport. He left this church in 1850 on account of anti-slavery preaching, and in the same year was an unsuccessful candidate of the Free Soil Party for Congress. He was pastor of the Free Church in Worcester from 1852 to 1858, when he left the ministry and devoted himself to literature. He had been active in the anti-slavery agitation of this period, and for his part in the attempted rescue of a fugitive slave was indicted for murder with Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, and others, but was discharged on account of a flaw in the indictment.

He also aided in the organization of parites of free-State immigrants to Kansas in 1856, was personally acquainted with John Brown, and served as Brigadier General on the staff of James H. Lee in the Free State forces. He became Captain of the Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment Sept. 25, 1862, and on Nov. 10 was made Colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers, (afterward called the Thirty-third United States Colored Troops,) the first regiment of the freed slaves mustered into the national service.

Col. Higginson took and held Jacksonville, Fla., but was wounded at Wiltown Bluffs, S. C., in August, 1863, and in October, 1864, resigned on account of disability.

At the close of the war, Col. Higginson again engaged in literature at Newport, R. I., until 1878, and then in Cambridge, where he has since permanently resided. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1880 and 1881, serving as Chief of Staff on the Governor's staff at the same time, and in 1881-3 was a member of the State Board of Education.

FIRED AT ALTER AND POLICEMAN

Nadzaro Stole a Sweater and Ran, but Was Captured.

Tony Nadzoro, twenty-four years old, walked into a little dry goods store, kept by Israel Alter at 59 Mulberry Street, last night, and helped himself to a woolen sweater.

He was walking out, when Alter shouted: "Stop, you thief; bring that back."

Nadzaro jerked out a revolver and fired two shots at Alter, who dodged behind the counter and howled "Police!"

Nadzaro started to run, and Policeman Donnelly, who had heard Alter's yells, followed him. He gained on the thief, who made two attempts to discharge the pistol. But it missed fire.

Donnelly caught him at Baxter Street and wrenched the pistol from his hand. After a slight resistance he was handcuffed and taken to the Elizabeth Street Station House. He will be arraigned in the Tombs this morning on charges of larceny and felonious assault.

Wants All Inspectors Examined.

Alexander R. Smith, editor of Seaboard, has addressed a letter to Secretary Carlisle pointing out the needs of the Steamboat Inspection Service. He says:

A remarkable but most serious state of affairs has just been brought to light in this city by your demand for the resignation of three Assistant Inspectors whose incompetence was discovered only through a formal examination. There are sixteen Assistant Inspectors of Steam Vessels in this port, who inspect the 1,200 vessels that carry annually 400,000,000 passengers. These millions of passengers have a right to know that the steam vessels that they travel on are safe, and that the men who certify to their safety are competent to do so.

In view of this, therefore, I respectfully suggest to you the propriety of a formal examination of the remaining Inspectors.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:22|Sun sets...4:38|Moon rises...5:21

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:30	6:08	11:38	12:04
Governors Island	6:00	6:40	12:04	12:40
Hell Gate	7:53	8:33	1:32	2:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Berlin, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	.....	11:00 A. M.
Patria, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Trinidad, Bermuda	.....	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Madiana, Windward Islands	.....	12:00 M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Dec. 24.—Berlin, Southampton, Dec. 16; Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 14; Circassia, Glasgow, Dec. 13; Dago, Gibraltar, Dec. 3; Ludgate Hill, London, Dec. 5; Neckar, Naples, Dec. 7; Seguranca, Havana, Dec. 20; Spain, London, Dec. 8; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 12; Werra, Genoa, Dec. 13.

TUESDAY, Dec. 25.—Alene, Kingston, Dec. 20; Hispania, Hamburg, Dec. 9; Pennland, Antwerp, Dec. 15.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.—Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 19; Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 22; Wittekind, Bremen, Dec. 15.

Arrived.—New-York, Sunday, Dec. 23.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Langen, Stettin Dec. 4, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 P. M.

SS Pascal, (Br.,) English, Buenos Ayres Nov. 10, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol Dec. 3, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Robinson, London Dec. 8, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Lebanon, Hand, Philadelphia Dec. 21, with two barges for Boston. Passed Quarantine at 1:30 A. M.

SS Frostburg, Mills, Baltimore.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va., with

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOVELS OF THE WINTER.

Followers of the Black Prince.

THE WHITE COMPANY. A Novel. By A. Conar Doyle. Illustrated by George Willis Bardwell. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

This handsome new edition of one of the best of Mr. Doyle's historical romances was doubtless required by the increased demand for his works since his visit to the United States. It treats of a more picturesque epoch, and covers a wider territory than "Micah Clarke," the interest of which was restricted to the incidents of Monmouth's rebellion, and the cruelties of Jeffreys. The White Company is a troop of bowmen and spearmen, unattached, but following Edward the Black Prince in France. They are wild, lawless fellows, fond of pillage, but sturdy fighters, and only three or four of them are left alive when the story ends. The hero is a youth trained by Cistercian friars till his twentieth year, when he is sent forth to see the world. After twelve months he is to return to the cloisters or not, as he pleases. He never returns, for early in his adventures he encounters beautiful Lady Maude, and for her sake he wins the golden spurs.

There is much exciting incident in the tale. There is, for instance, a fight with Genoese and Norman pirates in the English Channel, which is described in a manner worthy of the pen of Stevenson. There is an account of a night attack in a French castle by savage peasants that is equally good in every detail. There are battle pictures wonderfully vivid and stirring. The picture of Edward III. at the hunt, and those of his son, the Prince of Aquitaine in council and at the jousts, are full of life and color, and the romance of Alleyne and Maude is told with fine fervor. Nor is there any lack of character, for Sir Nigel, the leader of the White Company; Bertrand du Gueslin, Aylward, the bowman, and John, the unfrocked friar, would make the fortune of any romance, and they are but four out of a host.

But the author's chief aim seems to have been to portray the times of Edward III. in England and across the Channel, the manners of the nobles, the life of the lowly; showing the home life as well as the camp life, and to reproduce the spirit of the era. In this respect the work is, perhaps, even too elaborate. There are long chapters of description, anecdote, and dialogue, in which the action is not carried forward at all, and action is an essential in romance, whether historical or not. But the great amount of study bestowed upon the work is evident, and it is a pity, therefore, that it should be marred by even one annoying slip, like that on Page 434, where we are informed that Alleyne, after his triumph with the Black Prince in France, "spent many years at Windsor under the Second Richard and the Fourth Edward." If Alleyne was twenty years old in the middle of the fourteenth century, he would have been 131 years old when Edward IV. began his first short reign. Of course, Mr. Doyle wrote Edward, meaning Henry, but that this simple trick of heterophemy remains in an edition of the book issued from one of the best-equipped publishing houses in the world, if not the best, with a date four years later than its dedication, is a striking evidence of the enormous difficulties of proofreading. Yet the literary men, as a class, are the harshest critics of the inevitable typographical errors and slips of the pen, which infrequently are found in the great daily newspapers, written and printed in a few hurried hours.

Mrs. Kirk's Story.

THE STORY OF LAWRENCE GARTHE. By Ellen Olney Kirk. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

One cannot help falling in love with Mrs. Kathy Garner, the widow of Mr. Garner, though she may have in her the gush of a girl of sixteen and the prattle of a baby. It is her simplicity which is so charming, and yet there are little bits about her belonging to the great lady. You might upset her with a word if she cared for you, but let an outsider try it, and then, though her face would remain unchanged, words would come, which, never beyond the proprieties, would nevertheless leave their mark like a whiplash. Kathy is one of those women made to mate, strangely enough, with an old man. No young man could appreciate her.

You do not like Mr. Hartley. Ferdinand Hartley would look always at the main chance. He said he was a "high-priced article," and he really did not mince words about his self-valuation. Mrs. Garner's stepdaughter, Constance, was almost of the same age as her stepmother. The two simply adored one another, and there was no reason why they should not. It was Constance, however, who had the money, and not Mrs. Garner.

Ferdinand Hartley kept buzzing around the two women. He had a good social position in New-York, and if he had had money, no matter how he acquired it—by a wife, say—he believed then her money would bring him happiness. Somehow, though people said he would marry either Mrs. Garner or Constance, he did not. He found out that there really was not much money there, and so he left them.

The conclusion is the correct American one. A Frenchman's ending would have been a double suicide. Written from the summit of a certain social standpoint, "The Story of Lawrence Garthe" is excellent. The author has little patience with the woman who shrieks: "Woman must be a law to herself."

More Prose Bucolics.

LOVE AND QUIET LIFE; Somerset Idylls. By Walter Raymond. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

In "Young Sam and Sabina" Mr. Raymond gave us, a few months ago, a charming little romance of Somersetshire, one of the English counties that has been less written about, in fiction at least, than most of the others. That little book was particularly rich in character study, and there was some excellent landscape in it, too. Emboldened by the warm reception in this country of that and his other West-of-England story, called "Gentleman Upcott's Daughter," both of which were published under the pen name of "Tom Cobbleigh," Mr. Raymond has now produced a longer and graver story, in which the charm of Somerset hill and vale and the humor of Somerset character is spread out over a larger surface.

The story is placid and well told. Its chief merit is prettiness. Marion, the heroine, is not an extraordinary person in any respect, and the book has no hero at all, for Marion never marries, and, though her little romance blossomed and faded fifty years ago, we are told in an "epilogue" that she is still alive and a spinster. Doubtless Mr. Raymond's study of the Somerset dialect has been thorough and his translation of its soft sounds into a written language is most interesting. There is rather more of it, perhaps, in "Love and Quiet Life" than there was in the former stories, but it does not weary the reader or confuse him. The best parts of this story are the incidental episodes in humble life. The account of Johnny Sandboy and his "girtgrand-dadder" is amusing, and the old man's death is described with simple pathos.

By Capt. Charles King.

UNDER FIRE. By Capt. Charles King, U. S. A. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Capt. King's reputation as an author of army stories is wide and well merited, but it may be questioned whether he has ever turned out a more interesting or more instructive book than this. There is material enough in "Under Fire" to stock half a dozen novels of the fine-spun school. In the first place, it deals truthfully and vigorously with army post life in the far West, a life which is in itself romance. In the second place, it depicts in a stirring manner the real facts of Indian fighting, and shows what army officers think of the stupid meddling of the inexperienced civilians who are sometimes sent out to act as Indian agents. And, in the third place, it reads a serious lesson to every romantic and flighty young woman who is dazzled by a uniform and thinks it would be a fine thing to be a soldier's wife. Capt. Devers, the weak and shifty officer, who never did his duty fairly, yet always managed to escape official condemnation, is an interesting rascal, and his character is clearly drawn by the author. The utter weariness and desolation of a cavalry pursuit of Indians in a forsaken country are painted with fine skill. The story is full of action, and its interest never flags.

KNABE
PIANOS.

Holiday Exhibition of New Artistic Styles, combining Highest Development in Musical and Decorative Art.

148 Fifth Avenue.

BOOKS OF A WEEK

—"The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," by Poultney Bigelow, comes from Harper & Brothers. It may be remembered how Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Remington were forced about a year ago to make what in military terms is called a "volte face," and, as far as the Russian territory was concerned, to "make themselves scarce." If Mr. Poultney Bigelow is a persona grata in Prussia, in Russia he is not. The dedication of his volume to George Kennan will forever bar in the future the Russian frontier to him. While, however, he was in the Czar's empire the author kept his eyes very wide open, and in a chapter entitled "Why We Left Russia" he tells the reasons for a rapid exodus. The volume has a highly clever binding, and the advantage of Mr. Remington's illustrations.

—Macmillan & Co. publish in their gracefully-printed and bound Cranford Series, which makes of books that everybody must have read books that one must read, Lemuel Gulliver's "Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World." The preface is by Henry Craik, who, knowing Swift better than many of the Dean's students, says truly: "If its writer is condemned for the gloom of the picture he has drawn, we must yet remember that the fierceness of that 'saeva indignatio' which inspired it lacerated his own heart more than any other." The illustrations, 100 in number, are in quality delicate, learned, amusing, and vividly expressive.

—Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's "Hero Tales of Ireland," (Little, Brown & Co.,) comprised the week's contribution to our stock of folklore. The author has collected some twenty-five stories, and whether he has taken them down as they were told him by John Malone of Kerry or Michael Curran of Donegal makes no matter. Mr. Curtin is a raconteur of fine powers, and knows exactly how to follow the grandiose ways of the Celtic story teller. To interpret the pure Irish story, an understanding of Gaelic is a necessity, and Mr. Curtin is master of it. In his practice the author shows similarities as existing among all the early folklore stories, and presents a scientific study of this interesting topic.

—Prof. Pasquale Villari's "The Two First Centuries of Florentine History" comes from Charles Scribner's Sons. The work has been translated under the supervision of the author by Linda Villari. The period treated is the one of the republic and of parties at the time of Dante, and the conclusion of the volume coincides with the decay of the republic. The Middle Ages have come to an end, and the period of the Renaissance is to begin. It is then a comparatively unknown and somewhat obscure age which the author writes about. The volume is an exceedingly handsome one, with many good photogravures of the ancient Florentine landmarks.

—The Messrs. Appleton have ready a portly and handsome volume entitled "The Presidents of the United States," which comprises biographies of all the Chief Magistrates from Washington to Cleveland. Among the writers of the sketches are John Fiske, Carl Schurz, William E. Russell, George Bancroft, and John Hay. Many of the sketches originally appeared in "Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography," but several were written for the present work. Full-page portraits on steel are given, and many other illustrations appear in the text. The volume is a very acceptable one.

—Charles Scribner's Sons have imported a striking edition of "The Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen." It is a 12mo, with heavy paper, printed from large and clear type, and bound in yellow and black. On the cover appears a figure in top boots, three-cornered hat, and sword, bending an immense bow. The volume is illustrated by William Strong and J. B. Clark, and has an extended introduction by Thomas Seccombe. Mr. Seccombe has many interesting things to say about the authorship of this celebrated book.

—Shepp's "New-York City Illustrated, or, Scenes and Story of the Metropolis of the Western World," is published by Hegger of New-York, and is to be sold by subscription only. The volume is a large and handsome one, with many photogravures and appropriate text. The wealth of a topic of this kind is discoverable by the index, which covers seven closely-printed pages. No possible subject having to do with New-York or its environs seems to have been slighted.

—Macmillan & Co. have received from George Allen, Ruskin's publisher, the first part of Book I. of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," illustrated by Walter Crane. It is a quarto of eighty pages, printed on a superior quality of paper with large type and ample margins. Mr. Crane contributes four full-page illustrations besides head and tail pieces. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies for England and America, with twenty-seven copies on Japanese vellum.

—"Love Letters of a Violinist, and Other Poems," by Eric Mackay (Brentano's) comes to us with European laudations. As early as 1885 Mr. Eric Mackay made his début in a dainty volume, and London was agog with questionings as to the author, who called himself "a violinist." In this handsome volume, daintily illustrated, there are twenty-seven English poems, thre Italian ones, and a choral ode.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The first volume of Macmillan & Co.'s edition of Scott's poetry, prepared by Andrew Lang, and to be added to the Dryburgh edition of Waverley, will be ready in a few days and the second early in January.

—In the "Social England Series," which Macmillan & Co. will issue in this country, Henry Balfour will write a volume on that interesting topic, "The Evolution of Household Implements."

—Walter Pater's posthumous papers, collected by his friend Shadwell, are to be published soon by Macmillan & Co., and will appear with the title "Greek Studies."

—A work which Macmillan & Co. expect to receive from London soon is "The Making of the England of Elizabeth," by Allen B. Hinds.

—Mr. Skelton's reminiscences of Froude, in Blackwood's Magazine, have led to the printing of a second edition.

—The third volume of Mr. Conway's edition of Paine's writings consists mainly of speeches and essays in France. The religious pamphlets will be kept for the fourth and final volume. Some of the articles in Volume III. have never been printed in an edition of Paine's works.

—Between Mr. Freeman and Mr. Froude there was no love lost. If at times Mr. Froude showed a certain acerbity, Mr. Freeman had what Englishmen call "a nasty temper." It may be remembered that a number of years ago an artist wrote Mr. Freeman, asking for some information in regard to a historical matter. Mr. Freeman's reply was an angry growl, with abuse. The artist published the Freeman letter. A certain churlishness was once deemed a becoming trait by Englishmen, but this unnecessary rudeness on Mr. Freeman's part the English public resented. In his Blackwood's article Mr. Skelton publishes some short letters of Froude's. In one of them, obviously referring to an attack made by Mr. Freeman, he wrote: "I never resented anything more than that article. I felt as if I were tied to a post and a mere ass was brought to kick me. * * * I acknowledge to five real mistakes in the whole book—twelve volumes—about twenty trifling slips, equivalent to i's not dotted and t's not crossed, and that is all that the utmost malignity has discovered. Every one of the rascals has made a dozen blunders of his own, too, without detecting one of mine."

—The Fortnightly Review, The Nineteenth Century, and The Westminster Review (Leonard Scott) come in good season. In The Fortnightly Lord Rosebery's Continental views are discussed from a French and a German standpoint, and to the satisfaction of neither nationality. An opportune topic is Mr. Gwynn's study of Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. M. Rees Davis describes in detail Pekin and the Chinese. In The Nineteenth Century the question of doing away with the House of Lords having been much written about, Mr. Sidney Low asks, "What if the House of Commons were abolished?" In musical matters Miss L. A. Smith discusses in a clever way Japanese music. One important article is on taking "electrical energy directly from the coal fields," by the well-known authority, B. H. Thwaite. His Grace the Duke of Argyll, who is nothing if not long-winded and ponderous, again pits himself against Prof. Huxley. In recent science Prince Krapotkin discusses diphtheria, earthquakes, and flying machines, and in treating this latter topic pays a merited compliment to Prof. Langley. The Westminster Review, which has a tendency to eschew purely literary discussions and direct attention to practical subjects, has for leading articles, "Financial Difficulties," "The Art of Governing," "The London School Board," "The Eirenkonto Socialists and Individuals," "The Truth About Female Suffrage in New-Zealand," and "Cultured Colonization."

—The International News Company imports "Le Monde Moderne," a monthly review evidently inspired by our American magazines, since it is discursive, eclectic, and illustrated. The first number has for a frontispiece a reproduction of the Venus of Milo, with this legend: "One must fight the battle of progress, but, above battles, pains, and joys, predominating over life wherein everything is relative, persists art, the immortal consoler." The phrase is pretty and true, but it is not a very practical phrase for a monthly magazine. The editor will have to be unfaithful to it often. There are articles by Clarétie, Geffroy, Uzanne, and Liégeard, and illustrations, the best of which are by Robida. The Paris publisher is Quantin.

—It is complained that there are few real children nowadays. The modern processes of education have tacked queer bits of priggishness and unchildishness onto girls and boys. But if one only investigates out of books there will be found a plenty of childlike children left. The Molly in "When Molly Was Six" (Hougton, Mifflin & Co.) as pictured by Eliza Orne White is a real child in a book, and as such will be lovingly welcomed by her flesh and blood prototypes. The story has a charm to the city child because of its novel country flavor, and the country child will like it for its pleasant familiarity. The skill to tell a story well is a gift that illumines any tale however simple. The author of "Molly" has the gift, for, though the tale is for very young readers, the interest of much older ones is held to the last. It is a sound and wholesome story of simple childlife, delightfully told.

—Chicago is promised a new society weekly with the title "Vanity Fair," the aim being to make it rise to the interest of London Truth or The London Wold. The first number will appear early in January.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ESSAYS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By Henry Furguson. 16mo. New-York: James Pott & Co. $1.25.

BLANCHE OF BURGUNDY. A Novel. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Robert Bonner's Sons. $1.

VERSES AND FLY LEAVES. By Charles Stuart Calverley. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

LORENZO LOTTO. An Essay in Constructive Art Criticism. By Bernhard Berenson. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

TWO YEARS' WORK IN AN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE. By Manly N. Cutter. Oblong 8vo. New-York: A. L. Chatterton & Co.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE TO THE PRIESTHOOD OF THE CHURCH. By the Rev. James Nevett Steele. 8vo. New-York: James Pott & Co. 50 cents.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GEOFREY CHAUCER. Edited from numerous manuscripts by the Rev. Walter W. Skeat. Notes to the Canterbury Tales. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

TRAVELS INTO SEVERAL REMOTE NATIONS OF THE WORLD. By Lemuel Gulliver. With a preface by Henry Craik, and 100 illustrations by Charles E. Brock. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

LONDON AND THE KINGDOM. A History Derived Mainly from the Archives at Guildhall. By Reginald R. Sharpe, D. C. L. In three volumes. Vol. II. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

ESSAYS. By Joseph Mazzini. Most of them translated for the first time by Thomas Okey. Edited by Bolton King. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE END OF ELFINTOWN. By Jane Barlow. Illustrated by Lawrence Housman. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

TOBOGGANING ON CROOKED RUNS. By the Hon. Harry Gibson. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEENE. (Book I., Cantos I.-IV.) Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Illustrated by Walter Crane. 4to. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

INSPIRATIONS. By John O. Coit. 18mo. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company.

A Hungry People.

The Australians pass the greater part of their time at table. At 7 they take tea and bread and butter. At 8:30 they breakfast off cold meat, chops or steaks, eggs and bacon, and tea. At 11 most of them take a light lunch of beer and biscuit, or tea and bread and butter, according to their sex. At 1, or 1:30, they dine, and again the teapot is in requisition. At 3 afternoon tea is served and swallowed.

From 6 to 7 all Australia, broadly speaking, is taking its third meal, and again drinking tea. Those who stay up at all late sometimes supplement this with a light collation at 10.—John Bull & Co. (Max O'Rell.)

MANY SERVICES OF SONG

Observance of Christmas Begun in the Churches Yesterday.

ELABORATE HOLIDAY DECORATIONS

Splendid Weather Brought Crowds into the Streets and the Park, and Sightseers Were Numerous.

The fin de siècle Christmas weather continued without interruption yesterday. No one seems to expect old-fashioned Christmas weather any more. Boys in this part of the country do not talk any longer about going skating Christmas. They pile their overcoats on a front doorstep and play shinny in the public thoroughfares, to the obvious inconvenience of pedestrians, who appear to be under the impression that the streets were intended for some other purpose. Not that the boys played shinny yesterday; this was merely interpolated as illustrating the mildness of this Christmas season.

It was a splendid day for people able to be out of doors. Very few seemed to have been tired out by their shopping exertions of Saturday, for the streets were as full as ever. There was, perhaps, a slight falling off in the usual after-church parade in Fifth Avenue, but that was because so many of the people who go to church in Fifth Avenue have decided to spend Christmas in the country. Everywhere else in town throngs were bustling about, everybody apparently buoyant and joyous.

Central Park was crowded, particularly in the warmer hours of the afternoon. Long lines of carriages and everything else that would run on wheels, rolled along the east and west drives into the boulevards and out into the open country. The roadhouses did a thriving trade. Apparently every man and woman in town who owned a bicycle had it out, and many who do not own a machine hired one.

Numbers of people made the rounds of the churches to look at the elaborate Christmas decorations and hear the Christmas music. Even in churches where the special Christmas services will be held Tuesday there was some service of song yesterday appropriate to the season. A great many pastors decided not to open their churches Christmas day, but held special services yesterday. Here is a list of them:

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Boulevard and Seventy-ninth Street.
Morning:
"O Zion, Thou Tellest Good Tidings".Buck
"Angelic Voices".....Gounod
Gloria Patri.....Wilson
"Bethlehem".....Bartlett
"Shout the Glad Tidings".....Williams
Evening:
"The Syrian Shepherd".....Otis
"O Holy Night".....Adam
Gloria Patri.....Williams
"Rejoice Greatly".....Handel
"There Were Shepherds".....Buck

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Madison Avenue and East Thirty-first Street.
Henry M. Sanders, Minister.
Morning:
Prelude, pastoral symphony.....Handel
Anthem, "Hail the King".....Bartlett
Anthem, "Sing, O Heavens".....Tours
Kyrie.....Verdi
Lord's Prayer, chant.
Offertory by 100 children and choir,
"What Star is This?".....Bartlett
Postlude, "March of the Magi".....Dubois
Evening:
Prelude, andante.....Corelli
Gloria, Twelfth Mass.....Mozart
Anthem, "Nazareth".....Gounod-Buck
Response, "Do Unto Others".....Bartlett
Offertory, "Ave Maria".....Bach-Gounod
Benediction hymn.....Barnby
Postlude, adagio.....Ries

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH.
Sixty-eighth Street and Boulevard.
Morning:
Organ prelude, first movement from sonata.....Guilmant
Festival, Te Deum.....Buck
Anthem, "It Came Upon a Midnight".....Gilchrist
Solo, "A Birthday of a King"...Neidlinger
Offertory, largo.....Handel
Adeste Fideles.....Novello
Organ postlude, march.....Gounod
Choir—Mrs. Carrie Hun King, soprano; Miss Kathryn Krymer, contralto; Dr. Frank Miller, tenor; Townsend Fellows, basso; Miss Murray, solo harp; Miss Bertha Behrens, violin; Will E. Tayler, organist and director.
Evening:
Prelude, "Reverie".....Vieuxtemps
Anthem, "Bethlehem".....Bartlett
Anthem, "There Were Shepherds"..
Miles Foster
Solo, "Noel".....Auguste Holmes
Anthem, "Calm on the Listening Ear".....Mauter
Solo, "Ave Maria".....Gounod
Offertory, first prelude.....Mendelssohn
Organ, postlude.
March.....Clemont Lorêt

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue.
Morning:
Prelude, "March of the Magi".....Dubois
Doxology, Invocation, Lord's Prayer and salutation.
Anthem, "In the Days of Herod, the King".....Salter
The Psalter, Psalm 45, and Gloria Patria..
Cooke
Anthem, "There Were Shepherds"...Foster
Hymn No. 182.....Mendelssohn
Offertory, (special for the Sunday school)
—Recitative and air, "O Thou that Tellest Good Tidings," ("The Messiah")..Handel
Carol, "It Came upon the Midnight Clear".....Sullivan
Christmas Song, "Wake and Sing, Good Christians".....Salter
Hymn, No. 206.
Postlude, Noël, in C.....Grison
Evening:
Prelude, Pastorale.....Corelli
Evening Hymn, No. 195, "O Little Town of Bethlehem".....Redner
Anthem, "Like Silver Lamps".....Barnby
The Psalter, Psalm 72, and Gloria Patri.
Canticle, "Benedic Anima Mea," B flat.
Henry Wilson
Hymn, No. 189, and the Apostles' Creed.
Anthem, "The Infant King".....Neidlinger
Hymn, No. 201, tune, "Carol".....Willis
Christmas Song, "O Holy Night".....Adam
Hymn, No. 179, and the Doxology.
Postlude.....Wagner

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Forty-second Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.
Morning:
Hymn, No. 206, "Joy to the World"..
L. Mason
Anthem, "The Syrian Shepherds"..
Ph. A. Otis
Anthem, Magnificat, in E flat....J. Barnby
Offertory anthem, "O Little Town of Bethlehem".....P. A. Schnecker
Hymn, No. 916, "Once in Royal David's City".....H. J. Gauntlett
Anthem, "Brightest and Best of the Sons of the Morning".....P. A. Schnecker
Hymn, No. 179, "O Come, All Ye Faithful"
M. A. Portogallo
Evening:
Anthem, "There Were Shepherds"..
Dudley Buck
Hymn, No. 208, "Hark, the Glad Sound, the Saviour Comes".....T. Haweis
Anthem, "Angels from the Realms of Glory".....P. A. Schnecker
Offertory anthem, "The Star of Bethlehem"
P. A. Schnecker
Hymn, No. 204, "Messiah, at Thy Glad Approach".....G. F. Handel

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue.
Evening:
Carol, "With All Thy Hosts".....West
Carol, "The First Christmas"....Barnby
Carol, "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear".....Sullivan
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.....Marks
Special choir conducted by Charles T. Howell, organist.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
11 A. M. and 4 P. M.:
Introduction et variations, sur un Noël polonais.....Alexander Guilmant
"Noël Languedocien"..Alexander Guilmant
Fantasie sur des Noëls..
Baron F. de la Tombelle
Christmas offertory, "La Fuite en Egypt," ("L'enfance du Christ").Hector Berlioz
Fantasie sur "L'Adeste Fideles"...
Jules Grison
The quartet will render the following anthems:
"The Vigil of the Shepherds"...
Arthur Foote
"The Christ Child"...Ch. Whitney Coombs
"O Little Town of Bethlehem"...
L. H. Redner
"There Were Shepherds".Myles B. Foster
Choir: William C. Carl, organist and musical director; Miss Bertha Gallatin, soprano; Mrs. Antonia H. Sawyer, contralto; G. L. P. Butler, tenor; Luther Gail Allen, baritone, and a chorus of sixty voices at the afternoon service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.
Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.
The Rev. Theodore C. Williams, minister.
Morning:
Carols by members of the Sunday school.
Praeludium, Tone Picture, organ and harp.....Toulmin
Anthem, "The Birthday of a King"...
Neidlinger
Opening sentences: Hymn No. 8; Psalm 19.
Anthem, "All Praise to God".....Wagner
Common Prayer.
Anthem, "The Holy Night".....Lasser
Response, "Peace on Earth"....Hawley
Christmas Hymn.
Sermon.
Offertory, "'Twas Christmas Day When Hope of Life Began".....Hoyt
Hymn 199, and Doxology 366.
Benediction.
Organ postlude, "Hallelujah Chorus"..
Handel

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.
Morning:
Prelude, Harp and Organ.
Opening Anthem, "Christmas".....Shelley
Gloria Patri.....Wilson
Soprano Solo, "Galilee".....Coombs
Anthem Hymn, "While Shepherds Watched".....Bartlett
Offertory Solo, "A Prince of Peace"..
Parsons
Postlude, "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
Evening:
Prelude, Harp and Organ.
Anthem, "Jerusalem".....Parker
Gloria Patri.....Buck
Hymn, "Angels from the Realms of Glory".....Warren
Festal Jubilate.....Parsons
Offertory Solo, "That Glorious Song of Old".....Howland
Postlude, Overture, "Zanetta".....Auber

PILGRIM CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Morning:
Prelude, Pastoral Symphony.....Handel
Anthem, "There Were Shepherds Abiding in the Field".....Vogrich
Offertory, "The Christ Child"....Coombs
Postlude, Triumphal March.....Guilmant
Evening:
Prelude, Violin and Organ.....Wagner
Anthem, "Calm on the Listening Ear of Night".....Fitzhugh
Solo, (Basso,) "Child of Bethlehem".Salter
Quartet, (Female Voices,) "Hark, What Mean Those Holy Voices"..Drosser-Sage
Quartet, (Mixed,) "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear".....Helmund-Sage
Anthem, "Christmas".....Shelley
Postlude, Grand March.....Fairlamb

ASSOCIATION HALL,
Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.
Afternoon:
Organ Prelude, "The Grand Choir".Guilmant
Hymn, "O Come, All Ye Faithful."
Selected Welsh Hymns, (1) "Hyfrydol,"
(2) "Elwy".....The Choir
Solo by Mr. J. Dhu Hughes. Air by Mascagni
Anthem, "Huddersfield".....The Choir
Offertory Hymn, "Joy to the World."
Solo by Miss Ella Owen, "The Holy City".....Adams
Address by ex-Judge Noah Davis.
Echoes from the Welsh Hills, (1) "Babel," (2) Old Choral, "Crug y Bar"..
The Choir
Solo and Chorus. "Only Trust Him"..
Mr. J. Dhu Hughes
Choir of fifty selected Welsh singers.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
Rev. George R. Van De Water, Rector.
Evening Service:
Processional Hymn 59.
Psalm LXXXV.
Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, in D.....Hall
Creed and Versicles.
Carol, "See Amid the Winter's Snow"..
Goss
Prayers.
Sermon.
Offertory Carols, "The Virgin Stills the Crying." "Noël."
Carol, "'Twas in the Winter Cold".Barnby

Roger Bacon's Inventions.

Popular tradition has attributed many discoveries to "Friar Bacon," to which in truth he could have no claim. In the "De Mirabili Potestate" he imparts the secret of imitating thunder and lightning by means of a mixture of saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur, whence the legend of his invention of gunpowder. But he himself mentions in the "Opus Majus" how children of various countries made squibs of this material, which was well known long before his day.

Bacon has also been credited with the invention of spectacles; but M. Charles traces this to his use of a reading glass, which, being flat on one side and convex on the other, was laid on the written page and facilitated reading by magnifying the text. Although the first spectacles were made toward the close of the thirteenth century, there is no evidence that Bacon was their inventor.

He undoubtedly knew the use of the lens, but Layard found a convex lens of rock crystal in the ruins of Nimrod's palace; and Cuvier, in attributing to Bacon the invention of the microscope, was unable to show that he understood how to apply a combination of lenses.

But, partly by experiment and partly by availing himself of the researches of the Arabian Alhazen, Bacon undoubtedly carried the science of optics to a point beyond which it did not rise till the days of Kepler. He frankly owned what he had borrowed from the Eastern sage, which is just what Vitellion, a contemporary Polish savant, did not do, thereby gaining renown to which he was not entitled.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Nautch Girl of Tanjore.

The serpent dance, winding through a sinuous maze of gliding measures appears almost a transformation or reincarnation of the performer into the cobra which she represents. Instincts inherited from bygone generations of Nautch dancers combine with close observation of nature to produce miraculous results. The Nautch girl lives to please, and labors for that end with the success which attends the unwearied pursuit of one absorbing object. Universal influence and fascination still belong to her, though in a narrower range than of old, and the dancer of Tanjore who concentrates the whole force of her genius upon the requirements of her art differs as much from the ordinary Nautch girl of India as a masterpiece of Raphael from the signboard which swings before the rustic inn.

Every feature of her mobile face reflects the passing sentiment of the moment in the drama delineated with consummate skill; the dark eyes flash with fury, fill with tears, or melt with tenderness according to the exigencies of the varying situation, and in the nervous energy which throbs and palpitates through every vein and fibre of the elastic and exquisitely proportioned frame, the tide of life seems to glow through the veil of flesh like some mystic flame, burning in a crystal lamp.

The Nautch girls form a distinct caste, and jealously retain their immemorial rights and privileges. They exercise their own laws and customs, with the independence of control gained by a wider experience of life than that permitted to their Indian sisters.—All the Year Round.

Coughing.

For all the ailments of Throat and Lungs there is no cure so quick and permanent as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. It is palatable, easy on the most delicate stomach and effective.

Scott's Emulsion

stimulates the appetite, aids the digestion of other foods, cures Coughs and Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and gives vital strength besides. It has no equal as nourishment for Babies and Children who do not thrive, and overcomes

Any Condition of Wasting.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

SEALED WITH THE WASHINGTON ARMS

Valuable Document of Ancient Date Acquired by James J. Goodwin.

From The Hartford Courant.

Two documents of great interest and great value have lately come into the possession of James J. Goodwin, Esq. One of them bears the signature of a remote ancestor of Gen. Washington as witness to a deed of quit claim, the other is a lease executed by the same ancestor and his son and bearing on one of its seals, in an admirable state of preservation, the Washington arms. The signatures to the documents are that of Robert Washington, son of the Lawrence buried at Sulgrave and father of the Lawrence buried at Brington, and that of the younger of these Lawrences. The quit claim deed is in Latin, on a piece of parchment about 5 by 12 inches, written in a good but somewhat cramped scrivener's hand and with numerous abbreviations, which make it quite unintelligible in some parts except to an expert. It has been transcribed and translated by Dr. Charles J. Hoadley, and proves to be a release from "Magdalen Clarke, widow, late wife of Nicholas Clarke, late of Culworth in Northamptonshire, yeoman, deceased," to "Samuel Danvers of said Culworth, esquire," and bears date Oct. 24, 1587. The names of the witnesses are written on the back, and one of them is plainly "Robarte Washingto," the final "n" being indicated, as frequently, by a dash over the preceding vowel. The widow Clarke's seal has been lost from the document.

The other deed, in form a lease, is much more interesting and important. It is in English, on a sheet of parchment more than 2 feet long and 18 inches wide, and well and clearly written. It was

"Made the ffirste day of Maye in the three and fortyth yere of the reigne of our most gracious sovereigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of god of England ffraunce and Ireland Queene defender of the fayth etc. Betweene Robte Washington of Sulgrave in the county of Northt gent And Lawrence Washington gent sonne and heire apparente of the said Robte of the one pte And Christofer Pargiter of Sulgrave aforesaid gent of the other pte."

And "for the some of two hundred and six pounds of currante Englishe money" it leases certain messuages, &c., to said Parqiter "from the feast of Sainte Michaell Tarchangell last past before the date hereof unto the full end and terme of two thousand years," the grantees and their heirs "yieldinge and payinge therefore yearly duringe the said terme, one redde rose at the feast of Sainte Jomn Baptist only yff the same be then demanded." The signatures of "Roberte Washingto" and "Lawrence Washingto" are very plain, the former being evidently by the same hand as that of the witness to the other document. To each signature a thick seal of wax is appended by a strip of parchment running through it; that of Lawrence, the son and heir, is but a plain device; but that of Robert, the father, has the Washington coat-of-arms. The impression is very clear, clean cut, deep sunk, and well preserved, the largest diameter being about nine-tenths of an inch. The interest attaching to the discovery of an impression from a seal with the Washington coat of arms, dating from the year 1601, can hardly be exaggerated. The Stars and Stripes are as plainly there as on the stones in the English church, or on the seal of the great Republic.

It is interesting to note that the deed—for it is practically a deed in fee simple—is to a Parqiter, evidently a connection of the grantors, Robert's mother having been Amee Parqiter. Lawrence, it may be added, died some three years before his father, and, therefore, was not mentioned in his will.

These deeds were found in searching among a heap of old documents belonging to certain ladies in England, and a friend of theirs showed them to Dr. J. C. C. Smith of the Probate Registry, Somerset House, London, suggesting that some American might be interested in them. It was through Dr. Smith that they came to their present owner.

The Charge of the Light Brigade.

Out of 673 of all ranks who rode down the valley, only 195 rode back. There were 130 killed, 134 wounded, and 15 prisoners, the remainder being dismounted, for out of the 673 horses, 475 were killed and 42 wounded.

The havoc and confusion wrought among the Russian troops are indescribable, and this accounts for the number of our dismounted men who escaped. Several individuals of the leading squadrons dashed on to the banks of the Tchernaya, one officer killing in succession, near the river, the wheel, centre, and lead drivers of a gun which the Russians were endeavoring to carry off.

Lieut. Percy Smith, Thirteenth Light Dragoons, from an accident to his right hand, carried merely a dummy sword in the scabbard. While leading his men on the far side of the Russian battery, a Russian soldier, perceiving he had no sword, galloped up alongside, and resting his carbine on the left arm, pressed the muzzle close to Smith's body as the two horsemen galloped, locked together. Smith presently, finding the suspense intolerable, struck at the Russian's face with the maimed hand, and, the carbine going off, the bullet passed over Smith's head, the Russian then leaving him alone.

Capt. Morris of the Seventeenth Lancers, terribly wounded, gave up his sword to a Russian officer, who shortly afterward, being driven from his side, left Morris alone, and he nearly fell a victim to the cupidity of some Cossacks. From them and others, however, he escaped, and eventually, with great difficulty, got back, up the valley, till he fell insensible close to the dead body of his friend Nolan.

Lieut. Sir William Gordon, who greatly distinguished himself in personal combats in Central India in 1858, is still an active man, although the doctors said, on the 25th of October, he was "their only patient with his head off," so terribly had he been hacked by a crowd of Russians into which he penetrated. He used to make little of his escape, but we learned that after being knocked out of the saddle he lay on his horse's neck, trying to keep the blood from his eyes. Eventually, without sword or pistol, he turned back, and, unable to regain his stirrups, although a perfect horseman, rode at a walk up the valley. He found between himself and our heavy brigade a regiment of Russian cavalry facing up the valley. He was

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Claudian.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Country Sport.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:00 and 8:00—Pantomime. Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—My Partner.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Flams.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Jugend.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th-St Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Aida.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Diplomacy.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-4th Av—12:00 M. to 10:30 P. M.—Refined Vaudeville.
8 3 5 4th AV.—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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Sports at the Colleges.

The Teachings of Confucius.

Again, one might say that Chinese antipathy to war is largely derived from the precepts of Confucius. In regard to violence, Confucius comes to very much the same conclusions as the Quaker, only by a different route. He condemns violence, not because it is immoral, so much as because it is indecorous; if a man spits in your face, he preaches, it is more becoming not to resent it. Or, rather, you are forbidden to be violent, not because of any injury to others so much as on account of the injury to yourself. I have known a Chinese remonstrate with his foreign pupil against boating; it was so undignified.

By enforcing an extreme of meekness Confucius did not mean, as far as one can judge, to inculcate a spirit of Christian humility so much as that spirit of dignified reserve and immovable calm to which one sees some approximation in the educated Chinese. It now looks as if the Chinese were in peril of being destroyed by the weapons of Confucian civilization rather than condescend to the loss of deportment necessitated by their use.—Sir Thomas Wade in The Contemporay Review.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	46	29	3:30 P. M.	50	28
6 A. M.	46	27	6 P. M.	51	26
9 A. M.	45	27	9 P. M.	47	23
12 M.	50	28	12 P. M.	46	22

Average temperature yesterday.....26¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....47⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer, South Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CANDIDATES.

The general public is interested in the question who is to be made Speaker of the Assembly when the Legislature meets next week mainly on account of the effect it may have upon the work of the session. The most important function of the Speaker will be that of making up the committees, and upon its exercise the general course of legislation will depend in no small degree. But the merits and prospects of the candidates for the place seem to be discussed chiefly with reference to party considerations, and these appear likely to determine the choice.

From the public point of view the material for the Speakership now in sight is not very promising at best. The three candidates who monopolize the discussion are George R. Malby of St. Lawrence County, Hamilton Fish of Putnam, and Danforth E. Ainsworth of Oswego. Malby was Speaker last Winter, and, while fairly capable and at least "indifferent honest," he showed himself amenable to the wishes of "Boss" Platt on more than one occasion. He has gained the reputation of being rather "weak."

Mr. Malby set out upon his canvass for re-election with much confidence and with much reliance upon Platt's support. It is a curious and interesting fact that while his compliance with the wishes of Platt, whether real or only alleged, is the source of his weakness, the fact of his weakness seems to threaten the withdrawal of Platt's support, if it has not already caused it. The "boss" has a way of "backing his friends" only when they have enough other support to insure success. While he likes a candidate that is subservient to him, he prefers one that will win.

Another curious fact is that while Mr. Fish seemed to owe his strength, whatever it may have been at the start, chiefly to his past opposition to Platt, he is now credited with depending upon the support of that gentleman for his election, and to have obtained assurance of that support. If he has any such assurance he must have obtained it by promises of subserviency hereafter in making up committees and directing legislation. There appears to be the interesting spectacle of Platt deserting one candidate on account of weakness due to fidelity to himself, and taking up another on account of strength due to opposition to himself. It looks like an effort to combine his own strength with that of Fish as an anti-Platt man against his own weakness and that of Malby as a Platt man. That makes it a queer combination, but in these days there is "no politics in politics."

The objection to Fish from the point of view of the public is quite familiar. He is competent and experienced, but he is not trusted. His connection with the aqueduct scandal, the tribute he received from Tammany Assemblymen for favors conferred, and his readiness for "deals and dickers" are set down against him, but these do not seem likely to be the decisive factor in the contest. Ainsworth would be stronger than either of the other candidates but for his association with that "ceiling scandal." That prevents him from commanding the general confidence which both the others lack and which would be invaluable to him now, if he only had it. The difficulty is that no one of these candidates has the advantage of a strong support from public opinion, and the others that have been spoken of, like O'Grady of Monroe County and Nixon of Chautauqua, have never made any strong impression upon the public mind.

THE CURRENCY SUBSTITUTE.

The substitute bill with which the Banking Committee on Saturday replaced the Carlisle bill is, in some respects, a decided improvement. Its chief features of advantage are that it omits the requirement that national banks organized under the present law shall withdraw their bonds and their circulating notes within a fixed period, that it does not abolish the legal reserve, and that it omits the provision by which each bank issuing notes under the new law would have to guarantee the issues of all the other banks. But with these changes, and some minor ones, the bill remains, we are convinced, radically defective, especially with reference to the State banks and their authority to issue notes.

We do not think that Congress will, or ought to, consent to the issue of bank notes that will not circulate with perfect freedom uniformly throughout the entire Union. That is what national bank notes now do, and what any notes having a like security will always do. State bank notes, no matter how secure their ultimate redemption may be made, or what the amount and character of the assets on which they are a first lien, will never circulate in this way unless the United States Government assumes the obligation to redeem them. State bank notes, under the conditions imposed by the Carlisle bill, would probably be redeemed. They certainly would be if those conditions were honestly and vigorously enforced. But the diffieulty would be that it would be found impossible to create in the public mind a general and perfect confidence, such as now exists as to the national bank notes. At present no one thinks of even looking at a national bank note for the purpose of seeing by what bank it is issued, or whether the issuing bank is in New-York or New-Orleans or in the remotest part of the Union. That could not possibly be the case with the State bank notes, and it is a fatal objection. Heaven knows that we have already a sufficiently variegated currency. There is no occasion and no excuse for introducing a new variety, which differs from all others by being not quite so obviously good.

We make this objection to the Carlisle bill not because we are opposed to State bank notes. On the contrary, we believe it both practicable and desirable to provide for the gradual creation of such issues under conditions that would make them in all regards a good credit currency and a far better currency than the greenbacks, Treasury notes, and silver certificates now in use. But this is not done by the Carlisle bill.

POST OFFICES AND POLITICS.

There may be greater evils in national politics than the distribution of the fourth-class Post Offices for party purposes, but there is no greater nuisance. The practice has not even the redeeming quality of accomplishing its purpose—poor as that is. It does not strengthen the party in power. Mr. Wanamaker went into it with great zest and industry, and applied to it all the ingenuity he had, and all that Mr. Clarkson could lend him, and the Harrison ticket was badly beaten. Under Mr. Cleveland, in his first term, though there was far more moderation than had ever before been shown, all things considered, there were a great many purely partisan changes, as there have been in the last year and a half, but Mr. Cleveland was defeated in 1888, and his party was badly beaten in 1894.

Mr. Bissell, the Postmaster General, in his late report, though for proper reasons he did not dwell on this aspect of the matter, showed how the pressure for offices of this sort hampered the department and used up the time and strength of the higher officers. The present system is, moreover, very extravagant, for it involves the useless and unnecessary cost of training some 60,000 or more green Postmasters with every change of politics in the National Administration. Mr. Bissell expressed the earnest hope that Congress would provide by legislation either for abolishing political interference with the business of the department or else for transferring to a bureau of its own, so that the legitimate work of the department might suffer as little as possible. We almost wish that the latter alternative had been adopted. The spectacle of a patronage bureau in the Post Office, openly and avowedly given up to the partisan distribution of the people's money, would be delightful, and it would also be entirely destructive. It would abolish itself in a twelvemonth.

Mr. De Forrest of Connecticut, the Chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service Reform, is not prepared to go to such cruel lengths, and has accordingly brought in a bill to exclude political influence altogether. It gives to all Postmasters now in the service or hereafter appointed tenure for good behavior. It requires, in the case of vacancies in fourth-class Post Offices, where the salary is more than $100, that all candidates shall make application for appointment, giving necessary information regarding his qualifications and a certificate by three citizens; that the list of applicants for any office shall be posted in that office; that an Inspector shall investigate and report on all applications, grading them in the order of their fitness, and that the Postmaster General shall appoint one of those favorably reported, or, failing to do so, shall file his reasons for his course. This is a perfectly sensible arrangement, and we should like to see it tried.

COW-HAIR CARPETS OR NONE.

The weekly organ of the Protective Tariff League (The American Economist) recently published an argument designed to show that there ought to be a high tariff duty on the cheap and coarse wools which are used in making carpets, and which are imported from Eastern countries by manufacturers of carpets. They are not produced here in any appreciable quantity. We recalled the fact that the Protective Tariff League, in this same weekly organ, had pointed out, while the McKinley bill was in process of construction, the absurdity of "protecting" by high duties the production of such wools in the United States. The league then warned the political shepherds (who were led by ex-Controller Lawrence) that they had taken "an unfortunate position." The league also said:

"It is well known that the lowest grades of carpet wools are from wild sheep, and could never be produced in this country except at a cost for production which would require from 500 to 1,000 per cent. of protection. It would be far better to concede this truth, and endeavor to reach a combination with the carpet manufacturers based upon a reasonable and fair statement of facts."

We asked the Protective Tariff League, on the 28th ult., whether it would now recommend the imposition of a duty of "from 500 to 1.000 per cent." in order that domestic wool growers might be encouraged to produce carpet wool "under such conditions of protection [the league's own words] as would make the business an absurdity."

The league answers that it would do this. We quote the following:

"The New-York Times asks if we 'would recommend the imposition of a duty of from 500 to 1,000 per cent. upon carpet wool.' The policy of the American Protective Tariff League is 'to protect American labor, whether agricultural, manufacturing, mining, or commercial, against the competition of low-priced labor in foreign countries.' In doing this a duty of from 500 to 1,000 per cent. would not be an 'imposition'; it would be a blessing to this country."

We used the word "imposition" only in its mechanical sense, but this is immaterial.

The value of the carpet wool imported in 1893 (133,000,000 pounds, or 75 per cent. of the total imports of wool) was about 8 cents a pound. A duty of 500 per cent. would be 40 cents a pound; a duty of 1,000 per cent. would be 80 cents. The league, therefore, would impose a duty of from 40 to 80 cents on every pound of carpet wool, worth 8 cents a pound, and it declares that such a duty "would be a blessing to this country."

It can easily be seen what the immediate effect of such a duty would be. The McKinley duty was about 33 per cent., or a little less than 3 cents a pound, so that the cost of the carpet manufacturers' raw material, duty paid, was a little less than 11 cents a pound. With such a duty as the league would impose, the cost would be from 48 to 88 cents a pound. All the carpet factories would be closed at once. They could not pay such prices for wool, for no one would buy their carpets after the ordinary price had been multiplied by four or five, or even six. Even if the duty on foreign carpets should be increased to "from 500 to 1,000 per cent.," there would be scarcely any market for their goods at such extraordinary and absurd prices. If we assume that any civilized country could be induced to tax imported carpet wool "from 500 to 1,000 per cent.," it may be admitted that in the course of a few years, under such conditions, some carpet wool would be grown in the United States. But at what a cost! By that time we should be a nation without carpets, a sockless Simpson among the powers of the earth. There is no end to the absurdities which are disclosed by a consideration of the league's astounding proposition, as any sensible person who thinks of it for ten minutes will see.

We are more than content to leave this issue as it stands. "A duty of from 500 to 1,000 per cent. and cow-hair carpets or none." That is the substance of it. Our thanks (as well as those of the readers of The American Economist, we think, with all due courtesy to our contemporary,) are due to the league for its republication of The Times's article of the 28th ult. on this subject.

STRANGE MISCONCEPTIONS.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt excited indignant protests when he attributed the vagaries that prevail in the South on the money question to "crass ignorance," but it is putting it very mildly to say that people in that section who have an outward appearance of intelligence and are engaged in business requiring practical capacity are subject to strange misconceptions on that subject.

An instance of this appears in a signed communication in one of the leading newspapers of Georgia, which is commended by the editor for its "timely suggestion." The writer points out that the savings bank deposits in the six New-England States and New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania amount to over $1,516,600,000, which he says is within about $120,500,000 of the entire volume of "money in the United States." Not a dollar of this, he claims, is or can be invested in the Southern States, on account of the "proscriptive statutes" under which the banks are chartered, and this restricts the "total circulation of money," so far as the Southern States are concerned, to "slightly over $120,000,000." His timely suggestion is that these "proscriptive statutes" be abolished, so that the South may be opened up to "a stream of investment that bears on its bosom $1,516,643,938.59 of capital," and he proceeds to argue that Georgia's share would be about $47,000,000 "on a basis of population," and to show what it would do in developing industries in that State.

It is no wonder that any kind of hallucination about money should prevail where a sober business man puts forth such stuff as this and has it seriously accepted as containing a practical and "timely" suggestion. In the first place, there is no statute in any of these nine States relating to savings bank investments that is "proscriptive" against the South. The most restrictive of them, perhaps, are in this State, and they contain no reference to the South or to any other section. Savings bank deposits cannot be put by the banks themselves into any such investments as this writer has in mind anywhere. For the protection of depositors their investment is limited to mortgages on real estate in this State, United States and State bonds, and the securities of counties, cities, and other civil divisions of this State. Even the proposition to extend them to the bonds of certain specified cities of other States has been more than once defeated in the Legislature. The only restriction as to State bonds is that forbidding investment in those of any State that has within ten years defaulted in the payment of interest or principal thereof. There is no discrimination against Southern States.

But this misconception is one of ignorance of the actual statutes regulating savings bank investments. The more gross and palpable is that which assumes that the money deposited in savings banks is tied up in their investments and circulates only where those investments are made. It would seem as though it must be clear to the mind of a schoolboy that the "money" put in the savings banks of these nine States does not stay there, is not absorbed from circulation by the securities in which it is invested, and to no perceptible extent affects the movement of capital in any direction. Only enough is held to meet current requirements, and that which is put into the restricted investments from time to time goes immediately into the general circulation of the country. It is not locked up by the borrowers on mortgages or by the sellers of bonds, but is free to go wherever money is attracted for investment that promises profit.

If Georgia or any other State finds difficulty in getting capital to build up manufacturing industries, it is not because the aggregate deposits of Northern savings banks are so great or their immediate investment so restricted, or because the money is either withdrawn from circulation or limited in the area of its circulation. It is as much a part of the general currency of the country after it has gone through the banks as if it had never been in them. The matter is worthy of serious attention only because this strange misconception of the Georgia man illustrates the lack of knowledge and of clear reasoning which is at the bottom of the delusions so common in the South upon financial matters, and which more than anything else explains why capital does not more freely and confidently seek investment in that section.

THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"There is an enormous change in the House of Commons as I recollect it," said Lord Salisbury in a recent speech at Edinburgh, "and that evolution is going on still." Political institutions are always subject to modifications which do not appear in legislative acts; they are the result of forces which it is impossible to predict, but which, when they arrive, it is impossible to resist. The House of Commons has lately been the subject of a change of this kind, the nature of which is described in detail by a writer in The Nineteenth Century. His argument is, in brief, that the work of government in England is now carried on almost entirely by two powers, the vote of the constituencies and the Cabinet, and that, if the House of Commons were abolished, the work of government would still be conducted by these two powers very much as it is done at present.

The theory of the English Constitution, as taught in the textbooks, is that the House of Commons is the real, if not the nominal, sovereign power of the British Empire; that it makes the laws, selects the Cabinet, controls the Executive, and that it is the especial custodian of the Treasury. But this theory no longer suits the facts. Take the matter of legislation. The House now can scarcely be said to make the laws. The Ministry makes the laws, and the Government majority in the House must support the Ministry. Members may discuss the measures before the House, and this criticism may have its effect upon public opinion, just as criticism on the platforms and in the magazines and newspapers has its effect. But speeches in the House of Commons do not affect votes, nor would they if the critics were Demosthenes and Cicero. To be sure, an Opposition leader or a private member might bring forward a bill upon some unimportant matter, such as the placing of street letter boxes, and the bill might become law; but that would only be because it had been accepted and adopted by the Ministry. If it were opposed by the Ministry, it would then become a test question, upon which the Ministry could exact the support of its entire majority.

Criticism in the discussions in the House no doubt has its influence even upon important measures. The Home Rule bill was very considerably altered by its authors between the first and third reading, and these alterations were due to the criticism the bill received. But the criticism outside the House would have been nearly as effective as that from the Opposition benches. If, therefore, the House of Commons had been abolished and the constituencies, having had the home rule idea before them for six months, had voted directly for Mr. Gladstone, it does not seem that the result could have been very different.

It is the same with administration as with legislation. The theory is that the House of Commons controls the Executive; that the House, when it is not pleased with the Cabinet, turns the Cabinet out. But the modern fact is that the House does not turn out the Cabinet, no matter what it does. An English criticism of our Constitution has always been that the President cannot be turned out until the end of his term of four years, and that during this period the country has no control of him. But an English Premier may stay in power for seven years, only choosing to dissolve and go before the country at an earlier period when he believes that he has a better chance of obtaining a renewal of power than he would have by remaining in place till the end of his term.

Bagehot and other writers have said that the true function of the House is that of a maker of Ministers. But has not the House lost even this function? For instance, in 1880 the House wanted Lord Hartington for Premier, but had to take Mr. Gladstone. In 1885 it wanted Sir Stafford Northcote as Chancellor of the Exchequer and perhaps as Premier. In the present year it would have much preferred Sir William Harcourt to Lord Rosebery.

By whom, then, are the Ministers appointed? The answer is, first by the country and secondly by certain political cliques in London. Certain men of commanding position, like Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Balfour, are designated for office by the country. It may be supposed that it is these great men who appoint to the minor offices, and this is no doubt often the case. For instance, Mr. Asquith, of whom the House knew little, was undoubtedly Mr. Gladstone's appointment. It is probable also that the literary sympathies of Mr. Gladstone had much to do with the advancement of Mr. Bryce. Certain men get office easily because they are rich or highly connected. The Premier, however, is too great a personage to know all the possible men. He is therefore assisted in the work of selection by certain managing cliques, composed of persons whom he is in the way of meeting in society, at country houses, and in the clubs and drawing rooms of London.

An interesting suggestion made by The Nineteenth Century writer is that the House might regain its old authority if it were permitted to do its voting by ballot. But it is not believed that this change would be acceptable to the public. The constituencies send men to Parliament to vote as they wish, and not to vote according to their individual discretion, and they would not consent to a change which would deprive them of the control they at present exercise over their representatives.

Certain silly experiments, made by certain silly officials with the eyes of a woman who was murdered a few days ago up in Chautauqua County, have served to fill a column or two in certain newspapers eager for sensational nonsense with gravely-told details of the experiments and still graver interviews with oculists and doctors who were not unwilling to see their names in print. The country officials had heard that once upon a time people believed in a certain impossibility—the more or less permanent impression upon a dying person's retina of a picture of the last scene upon which that person had looked. Into poor Mrs. Shearman's eyes they therefore owlishly peered, to see if, perchance, her murderer had not been photographed there. Two or three of them say they saw something. Doubtless. The most elementary knowledge of optics, anatomy, or photography is enough to prove absolutely that the something, whatever its outlines, was not a picture of the criminal; that the old superstition never had the slightest foundation in fact, and that the only possible result the experiment could have would be to give a subject for corner-grocery conversation.

The recent returns showing that three-fourths of the petty officers and two-thirds of the other enlisted men of our navy are either native or adopted citizens are rather striking, in view of the obstacles interposed, up to the present year, against naturalization. The laws requiring residence, &c., were such that, as one official report expressed it, a man actually had to leave the navy, thus giving up his continuous service rights and privileges, in order to become a citizen. It is not strange that men are known to have served twenty years and yet to have remained aliens. A soldier, under the laws made specially for him, needed only a year's residence in the country, after honorable discharge and application for citizenship, in order to receive it, so that he could re-enlist and lose nothing. Even a merchant seaman could receive citizenship upon three years' service on a merchant vessel after his application. The sailor, passing so much of his life on the seas, may have for that reason fewer incentives to go to the trouble of naturalization, and yet an actual discrimination was formerly made against him in our navy. The wisdom of the facilities to naturalization granted at the last session of the present Congress is illustrated by the fact that about half of the petty officers still aliens and about one-third of the alien enlisted men have declared their purpose to become citizens.

ART NOTES.

—Alma-Tadema's picture, "A Roman Art Lover," has been bought for the Layton Art Gallery, in Milwaukee. The fund for its purchase was contributed by several gentlemen of that city.

—The Kingsley Art Club of Sacramento is to have a course of lectures by Prof. Miller of the Stanford University upon "Greek Archaeology."

—The annual exhibition of the Toronto Art League opened on the 17th of this month.

Need Farm and Model Lodging House.

A meeting of those interested in the Industrial Christian Alliance was held last evening at the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. R. S. McArthur and A. W. Milbury, the Secretary of the alliance. Mr. Milbury gave a history of the Alliance Home, in Bleecker Street. He said that the alliance was organized for the purpose of helping men to help themselves, and that it was run entirely on non-sectarian principles. Men cam to the home outcasts, and they left it able and anxious to care for themselves and their families.

Mr. Milbury said that one of the great needs of the alliance was a farm, for they had many men who had no training that would enable them to earn a livelihood in a city, while they could do very well if they could get out on a farm. There was also some talk, he said, of establishing a model lodging house somewhere in the city.

Annabella: Arabella.

I think it will be generally agreed that the above two names have not as yet received any satisfactory explanation. I venture to suggest that they may both find their origin, by the simple change of a liquid, in an early woman's name, Amabilla, occurring in the "Libre Vitae" of Durham. This is evidently from the Latin amabilis, so that three names, Arabella, Annabella,, and Mabel, may all be referred to one common origin.—Notes and Queries.

Christmas Services at the Y. M. C. A.

A Christmas service was held yesterday afternoon at Association Hall, in Twenty-third Street. There were choruses in Welsh and English by a choir of fifty selected Welsh singers, and solos by Mr. J. Dhu Hughes and Miss Ella Owen.

A short address was delivered by ex-Judge Noah Davis, who said that Christmas was the happiest season of the year because of the broad scope afforded to believers in the Christian religion.

International Copyright Is Fair.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

If books by British authors are more read in this country than books by American authors the reason must lie in the fact that British authors write more books which American readers enjoy. I fail to see how the international copyright law affects the question. It is simply a matter of comparative merit.

But are British authors more widely read here than American? Perhaps books by British authors are, but the American writer aims rather at magazine than book publication. He thus reaches not only a more cultured, but also a more numerous reading public than the British writer of books, and I believe that in the end the American author's remuneration is as great.

"Trilby," which had both a magazine and book circulation, is an exceptional case—a case in which the author-artist deserves all the fame and more material rewards which this marvelously-beautiful book has brought him. But fame and wealth have not come to Mr. Du Maurier because he is an Englishman, but because he wrote "Trilby."

You sometimes hear writers railing against magazines, magazine editors, and magazine writers. Theirs is usually the wail of the rejected.

KUSTAV KOBBE.

Summit, N. J., Dec. 20, 1894.

THE PROBLEM OF POLICE LEGISLATION

By Dorman B. Eaton.

VI.

The certainty that the plan of concentrating all police authority in the Mayor will make a partisan Mayor a despot and will devolve upon all Mayors much larger duties than they can perform is made clear by a glance at the powers now exercised by the Police Department. The Commisssioners have control over nearly 4,000 policemen and disburse about $5,000,000 of money; they make all appointments and removals; they establish all rules and regulations for the discipline of this force; sitting as a court, they try all delinquents on charges brought against them by the Superintendent, and impose fines and dismissals upon those found guilty; they regulate all promotions; they hold and manage and award the Pension Fund; they determine who shall be retired with pension allowances; they have large control over the salaries of policemen; they keep and disburse those millions of money required for paying the salaries and expenses of the Police Department. If the Commissioners had no other duties than these the danger and absurdity of imposing them upon a Mayor and a Superintendent, or any other single officer, his mere deputy, whom the Mayor may appoint and remove at pleasure, would be apparent. No sensible and honest Mayor would wish to have such powers or fail to see that an attempt to exercise them would be disastrous both to himself and the city. Coming suddenly into his office, no Mayor can fairly understand or wisely control the administration of the complicated police laws and the 850 rules under them. He could not intelligently try the delinquent officers, even if he gave his whole time to this business alone. If we are to have only a single head of the police force, is he not only to make charges against policemen for offenses committed, but to be both Judge and jury to try and sentence them?

But there are other powers of the Police Board, and they are utterly unfit to be conferred either upon the Mayor or any single officer, and among them these: In an alleged emergency of which the Commissioners are the Judge, the Police Board may swear in as many extra policemen as it pleases; it may request the Governor to call out the military; it passes upon its own accounts without audit; it takes action for acquiring land and for building police stations; it controls the Inspectors and gives permits for using steam boilers, and, above all, the control over elections is the duty of a bureau in the Police Department. Let any man try to conceive of the powers of an ambitious Mayor standing as a candidate for re-election, who commands 4,000 policemen, who can swear in 4,000 more to aid him, and who controls the election officers who conduct the election and count the votes! The danger of making a Mayor who is to be supreme over the whole police force, which he could use for his re-election, also supreme over the Bureau of Election, is so manifest that those who would be rid of all commissions absurdly enough propose to create a new one for simply taking charge of this single bureau. No candid man, it seems to me, can ponder these matters without feeling that the promptest and best remedy for existing evils—until we can recast our police laws—is to at once put three non-partisan Commissioners upon the existing Police Board, leaving the removal of any bad Commissioners we now have to be brought about as soon as practicable, and leaving to the Mayor that just, conservative power of removal for cause which he now possesses and is all he needs.

This view of the matter is justified by the best examples of police administration, and, we may add, of all kinds of municipal administrations which this country can supply. No American city is so well governed, so clean, so beautiful, or has an administration so free from scandals as the City of Washington. But the City of Washington is governed by a commission of three members, whose terms are three years; and, what is still more significant, it has no Mayor whatever. Those who rest all their hopes of reform upon a despotic Mayor will do well to make a study of the government of Washington. If we look to England, whose cities have long been much better governed than those of the United States, we shall find no such despotic Mayor as we are asked to accept, but a City Council, which, I shall soon describe, not only controls all police administration, but elects the Mayor himself, and generally from among its own members. This Council is much in the nature of a commission, and no single election can replace a majority of its members. Nowhere among the well-governed cities of Continental Europe has a Mayor such despotic power as it is proposed to confer upon the Mayor of New-York.

It may be said, Why not as well have one head for the police force under the Mayor as one head for the Treasury Department under the President? The question shows curious ignorance of the respective situations, and the answer is easy: The President can nominate the Secretary of the Treasury, but he must be confirmed by that quasi-commission, the Senate. Congress can at any time call the Secretary of the Treasury before it and even impeach him. It defines his authority and keeps him within it. Besides, there are many officers under the Secretary, including the Auditors, who must be confirmed by the Senate, and have large powers directly given them by Congress. The Controllers, who have large powers in the Treasury Department, are independent of the Secretary. There are no corresponding checks upon a Mayor of New-York.

"AN ASSAULT ON ART AND LETTERS."

Harper's Weekly, in its next number, will say of the Hicks bill for the amendment of the copyright law:

It proposes an amendment requiring that the plates of engravings and etchings shall be made in this country in order to secure copyright. This amendment raises a question that was settled before the Copyright bill became a law, with the assent of all who are interested in it, and settled to the satisfaction of Congress as well. It has been agreed that engravings and etchings of foreign artists may be copyrighted in this country. Engravers and etchers have not asked for the protection which Mr. Hicks's bill proposes. The amendment is a blow at the artists, and at the international agreement in pursuance of which the work of American etchers and engravers is copyrighted in Europe.

The more vicious of the two amendments, however, is that which practically denies copyright to weekly and daily papers "devoted in whole or in part to the news of the day." If this amendment be adopted, every article and picture in each edition of such periodicals will have to be copyrighted. The purpose of the inventors of such an amendment is clear to every publisher, although it may not be to Mr. Hicks. Publishers who expend large sums of money for foreign pictures in order to reproduce them in their journals are to be placed at the mercy of those who want to publish them without compensating the artist. The issue before Congress is between honest and dishonest publishers, between those who are willing to pay for the literature and the pictures which they print, and those who want the profits of piracy at the expense of the artists and writers, at home and abroad, for whose protection the copyright law was enacted.

A Live Newspaper.

From The Wilmington (N. C.) Star, Dec. 21.

The New-York Times, under its present management, is one of the best papers published in that city. It isn't sometimes as bulky as some of the papers which boast of their colossal proportions, crammed full of stuff, much of which only the person who has nothing to do thinks of reading, but for a live paper, which discusses events and policies of the day fairly and intelligently, and gives the news of the world in attractive and condensed, but sufficiently ample way, it holds its own with any of the great papers of the country. Sensationalism is not one of its peculiarities, depending more upon substantial merit. It is a newspaper, but not a newsmaker.

YAMAGI'S ARMY ADVANCING

The Japanese Occupied Kai-Ping Without Opposition.

DESPERATE BATTLE AT KUNG-WASAI

The Chinamen Make An Obstinate Defense, but Are Finally Beaten by the Forces under Katsura.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Antone correspondent of the Central News says that Gen. Yamagi's division of the second Japanese army has advanced northward steadily for a month, and on Dec. 18 occupied Kai-Ping. No defense was made.

On Dec. 19 scouts reported to Lieut. Gen. Katsura, then near Laio-Yang, that a large force of Chinese had been seen moving in the direction of Laio-Yang. This force proved to be the defeated garrison of Hai-Cheng, under the command of Gen. Sung. The Chinese had fled with all possible speed ever since the 13th, when their position was captured by the enemy. They were then in a rather demoralized condition, and were making for Mukden.

Katusra decided to intercept them. He left camp on the night of the 18th, with his whole force, and the next morning overtook the Chinese at the village of Kung-Wasai, where they made an obstinate stand. Although in poor condition, they were nearly 10,000 strong, and were able to force some fierce fighting upon the Japanese. In the midst of the battle, Oshima's brigade, from Hai-Cheng, came up, and gave Katsura active support. The Chinese held out with surprising bravery. They faced the well-directed fire from five Japanese batteries and fought desperately, although without effective organization.

The Japanse infantry charged twice through the scattered lines, but the enemy rallied. Three bayonet charges eventually won the day for Katsura after five hours of the hottest fighting yet experienced by the second army. The Chinese faltered as the third advance began, and they fled in disorder toward Ying-Kow. The losses are not known, but the Chinese are reported to have left 500 men on the battlefield.

Col. Fukushima, who gained notoriety some time ago by riding from Berlin to Corea, has been appointed Chief Civil Administrator of Antone.

A dispatch from the Central News correspondent in Tokio says that Corea has agreed to open the new ports of Mokpo, Province of Chollado, and Chiunampo, on the Tatung River.

CHINA'S EMPEROR READY TO FLY

Prepared to Desert Pekin on the Advance of the Japanese Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Much interesting information concerning the progress of events in the East has been received at the Japanese Legation in mail advices from Tokio up to Nov. 24. At that time the report of the fall of Port Arthur had not been confirmed; consequently, nothing had been heard of the alleged atrocities on Chinese citizens by Japanese troops, but there is much regarding kindred topics in the correspondence.

From a reliable source it is learned that when the main body of Gen. Tachimi's brigade entered the Chinese City of Feng Hwang, many corpses of citizens were seen scattered about, and the assertion is made that they had evidently been murdered by soldiers of their own country, for their bodies all showed wounds inflicted by blunt swords.

At the battle of Chin-Chow the number of Chinese killed by the fire of Japanese, including soldiers and people who were living in the fort, was about 200, and, in addition to these, many committed suicide under the influence of terror by throwing themselves into wells or taking large doses of opium. Many of the people who fled to safe retreats at the beginning of the battle came back, subsequently, on learning that the Japanese guaranteed safety of person and property in the case of those who acted peaceably. Some of these reopened their shops and began to sell their goods. Coolies were forbidden to separate from the groups into which they were organized, with the object of providing against lawless conduct on their part, and for the same reason soldiers were commanded not to enter the dwellings of Chinese people.

In the official record left behind by the Chinese authorities of Chin-Chow, it was shown that three Japanese spies and another person had been burned to death. The correspondent who gives this information also says that "the barbarous Chinese, again disregarded international usage and attacked the outposts, where officials of the Red Cross Society were busily engaged in carrying away the wounded soldiers. They shot at the coolies, and their onset was met with pistol and sword, one Chinaman being killed and four taken prisoners. The coolies fortunately escaped unhurt."

Another writer, referring to the destruction of An Tung and Feng Hwang, before they were reached by the Japanese troops, says it would appear that the destruction wrought at these two places "was purely due to the wanton savagery for which Chinese soldiers have earned an unenviable notoriety." In line with these charges against the Chinese soldiers, another account of the battle of Feng Hwang says a third of the 5,000 houses in the town were burned by the fleeing army, and the rest bore traces of having been plundered. It is also mentioned in the correspondence that five Japanese spies were caught and killed by the Chinese at Port Arthur.

In view of the reports of butchery after the Japanese had entered Port Arthur, these extracts are of considerable interest in showing the behavior of the Japanese toward captive Chinese and vice versa. Of course, the information comes from Japanese sources, but so far as the conduct of the Japanese soldiers is concerned, it has been confirmed in several instances, and until official advices show the contrary, Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister at Washington, says he will continue to believe that the soldiers of his country are not guilty of the charges of inhumanity made against them. On this very topic, and to show the humane disposition manifested by the Japanese authorities, the following regulation, issued by the Japanese Governor of the conquered city of Chin Chow, is worthy of attention:

"The Governor, for the purpose of preventing unlawful conduct on the part of the Japanese troops in conquered territory, shall exercise jurisdiction over Japanese subjects within his administrative district, applying the provisions of the military criminal code, code of criminal procedure, and punishment regulations, and having recourse to the military combatant or commissariat authorities for the due execution of sentences. * * * The Governor, acting in the interests of the Japanese Army, shall exercise criminal jurisdiction over Chinese subjects and foreigners, in accordance with the provisions of international law. Provided, that capital punishment must not be inflicted without the approval of the Commander in Chief."

One of the most interesting pieces of news contained in the advices concerns the punishments ordered to be inflicted on several Chinese of high rank. Prince Kung, Director General of all military and naval operations, and all commanders have been notified that if orders are disobeyed they will be tried by court-martial, and punished accordingly. Prince Ching has been appointed Vice Director General, and three others have been appointed associate directors, and are called upon to exert their utmost abilities to protect the empire and avert calamities. Ning Hsia, lately commanding a Chinese brigade in Corea, "having shown his incapacity in warlike affairs and allowed his troops to be beaten and dispersed, and having extorted or 'squeezed' the soldiers of their pay and rations," has been cashiered and condemned to be arrested and sent as a prisoner to the Board of Punishments at Pekin for trial and sentence.

Admiral Ting Ju-Chang, Commander in Chief of the northern squadron of the Chinese fleet, has been deprived of his rank, and handed over to the Board of War, as a penalty for his incapacity and inability to defeat the enemy.

It is reported that Moukden has been deserted by the populace in view of the license exercised by Chinese soldiers. There is also news that Manchuria is overrun by plundering deserters, and that utter anarchy prevails. Another report is that Li Hung Chang has refused to return to Pekin from Tien-Tsin to assist Prince Kung and Prince Ching in the administration of the war. The statement is also made that arrangements were completed in the latter part of November for moving the Chinese Court from Pekin. If the Japanese troops showed any disposition to reach the capital, the Emperor was to leave it at once. The probable place of retirement is given as Chang Chia Ken.

Congratulatory demonstrations over Japanese victories have been held in Japan. Patriotism is still rampant. The noble families of Japan are making large contributions to the war fund, and, following the great gifts given by Prince Shimazu and others, the house of Tokugawa has come forward with 25,000 yen, all of which will go to the navy. The great Mitsui family, the Rothschilds of Japan, have presented to the Government a full set of all the machinery necessary in forging or casting large pieces of ordnance, as well as for making war materials. A second war loan of 50,000,000 yen has been called for. Five boxes of bandages, each containing 1,200 pieces, made by the Japanese Empress and the Court ladies, have been presented to the Red Cross Society.

Japanese newspapers received at the legation give additional news up to Nov. 27. One of them has this account of a narrow escape of the United States cruiser Baltimore:

"On the 8th inst. four torpedo boats were ordered to reconnoitre outside Port Arthur, so they proceeded near to the fort in the evening, and a man-of-war was spied lying at the ent. ice to the harbor. As, by her shape, she resembled either the Ting-Yuen or Chen-Yuen, a fish torpedo was prepared to be shot against her hull, when she was found to be the Baltimore, an American man-of-war. The torpedo boats were then observed by those in the fort at a distance of about two nautical miles, and, as the moon shone brightly, the boats were quite unable to conceal themselves. They were about to retire, when a shot fired from the fort passed close to one of the torpedo boats on her port side, and fell about eighty meters beyond her, the next shot falling fifty meters behind and to the left of her. The torpedo boats were now rapidly retiring, the shots fired from the forts falling several hundred meters to their rear. It does not say much for the power of observation of the men in the Japanese torpedo boats if they could not tell the difference between the Baltimore and the Chinese iron-clads. It would have been rather an awkward mistake for all concerned had they not discovered their error in time."

Another paper published a Hiroshima telegram saying that when a Japanese torpedo boat was making observations in Port Arthur she was fired on by a succession of more than sixty shots. But she partly effected her purpose by keeping under cover of American and French men-of-war that were lying about three miles distant from the forts. The number of American, German, French, and British war ships at Port Arthur was eleven, and the Chinese war ships five. The Baltimore has been ordered to Yang-Chow on representations of the American missionaries there that they are menaced by the Chinese.

According to a Japanese estimate the losses on both sides up to the capture of Port Arthur are as follows: Japanese, killed, 330; wounded, 835. Chinese, killed, 4,800; wounded, 4,500; captured, 1,018. The Chinese have also lost 211 cannon and 4,895 rifles, besides ammunition enough to last a large army more than a month. They have also lost 13 vessels. Six thousand Chinese surrendered at Port Arthur.

One of the newspapers received says: "China seems to be determined to make her last stand at Shaughai-Kwan, as every effort is being made to render the defense of the place strong. In the various forts about there cannon of over 12 centimeters are provided, and other important arms of new pattern have already been furnished. The land defenses of the place are good.

"The defense of Formosa, (which the Japanese may secure as a hostage for peaceable behavior on China's part in the future,) is further strengthened. The garrisons of soldiers reach to a total of over 30,000 troops. The standing squadron has been dispatched to Formosa."

OUR RELATIONS TO CONTESTANTS

Secretary Gresham's Policy Has Been Firm and Consistent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Time will prove a justifier to Secretary Gresham of the course of our Department of State in the Chinese-Japan war. Possibly the Republicans of Congress, who have been clamoring for the correspondence touching that war, may make time amble a little more vigorously than would naturally be the case, and make the justification earlier than it might have been, but it is sure to come.

The Secretary has disregarded hostile criticism, much of which has been malignant, because he has been conscious of the strength of his position in the matter, and confident that his conduct would meet with the approval of his countrymen.

The refusal of the United States to be identified with any other nation in assuming an attitude toward the Asiatic combatants has been taken by both China and Japan in the spirit in which it was made, and it has helped to inspire both China and Japan with greater confidence in the United States as a disinterested friend than either country has manifested to any other power represented at Pekin or Tokio. So great has been this confidence that in the attempts at peace which have been made, notably that resulting in the sending of Dietring, the Chinese customs officer, who was rejected by the Japanese as not qualified, and the later selection of two high-rank Mandarins, as agents for peace, the negotiations have been conducted through United States Minister Denby at Pekin, or United States Minister Dun at Tokio.

It will depend altogether upon the disposition of the Chinese to meet the demands of the Japanese whether the suit of China for peace shall be successful and terminate the war. Whether success or failure follows, the fact will remain that the efforts made to bring the two nations to an understanding have been communicated by means of our diplomatic representatives, that this fact is an eloquent tribute to the disposition of the United States to deal fairly with both China and Japan, and that for some reason the United States and not one of the other great powers represented in Asia, was selected to perform the offices.

Those critics who have been led to imagine, by reading reports of our "interference" in the affairs of China and Japan, that the attitude and course of the United States were calculated to provoke resentment, will readily see that the Chinese and Japanese have not accepted the opinion of hostile partisans in the United States. At this stage of the business, it may not be worth while to go into an elaborate history of our part in the controversy. The correspondence will soon be published. When it has been read, it will satisfy every reader of the consistency, fairness, and wisdom of the head of the State Department. It may never be possible to satisfy those who will not read the correspondence, or, having read it, refuse, with narrow partisan prejudice, to understand or believe it.

Hostilities Begun in Madagascar.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—A press dispatch dated at Tamatave, Madagascar, says that a skirmish between the French troops and Hovas has taken place at Soanrana, and that three Hovas and one Frenchman were wounded. The Government denies this, declaring that hostilities will not begin until the expiration of the period set in the ultimatum. This period will end on Dec. 26.

The Giolitti Documents.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Senate committee appointed to consider the famous Giolitti documents reports that they are unworthy of the Senate's attention, as they, in fact, do not deserve the name of documents, but should be classed merely as irrelevant secret papers.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Illness.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Lord Randolph Churchill, who has just returned sick from his trip around the world, was worse to-day and showed symptoms of locomotor ataxia. Nevertheless he started for London this evening.

Dreyfus Said to Have Killed Himself.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—There is an unconfirmed report that Capt. Dreyfus, who was sentenced yesterday for treason, has killed himself in his cell.

Sir John Thompson's Body.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The cruiser Blenheim, with Sir John Thompson's body, sailed from Portsmouth at 8:45 o'clock this morning.

CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY

Most of Berlin's Society People in the Country.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT POTSDAM

Report Has It that the Emperor Shuns the Capital Because It Is Full of Radicals and Socialists.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Christmas week opens with most of Berlin's society people at their country homes. The example has been set by the imperial family, which will remain in Potsdam until the middle of January, when Court life at the old castle will be resumed. The date fixed is seven or eight days later than last season, and the tradesmen who clothe, feed, and adorn society at the big receptions and dinners are bemoaning the heavy losses which this delay will cause them.

The absenteeism of the Court grows more noticeable yearly. Some say that the Emperor is prejudiced against his own capital because it is full of Radicals and Social Democrats. This is about the only attempt to assign a reason for the shortness of his stay here. It is certain that the Emperor manifests no dislike of society functions. The Empress does not conceal her delight in balls, dinners, the opera, and the play. All amusements within the range of her position seem to please her now more than ever before.

The old castle has been altered considerably in the last months, and the work hardly is complete yet. Under the Emperor's supervision some of the largest rooms have been redecorated, and several new pictures have been hung in the State apartments. The rooms used by the imperial family, however, were left unchanged.

The absence of the Court circle has not had much effect upon the holiday aspect of the town. General trade has every appearance of briskness, and the flow of Christmas charity and good feeling is as full as ever. The Empress Frederick attended on Thursday a grand fête of the children of the Pestalozzi Frobelhaus. These children she regards as her special wards, and, as usual, she contributed a large sum toward their Christmas fund. The Empress Augusta Victoria entertained the children of the Empress Augusta Home still more elaborately. She brought them in Court carriages from Charlottenburg to the new palace in Potsdam, and treated them to chocolate, cakes, and fruits in the presence of the small Princes, who sat at the table with their visitors and afterward joined them in a dance and general frolic. After three hours of fun, the children had lemonade and cakes and went home.

The imperial Princes will have an unusually splendid tree on Christmas Eve. The Empress Frederick has devoted the best part of several days in dressing it, and has bestowed on it a vast amount of Christmas stuff sent to her by the Prince of Wales, her brother, through Sir E. B. Malet. She gave a reception and dinner on Thursday in honor of the Czar's envoy, Gen. Swetchin. Among those present were Ambassador Theodore Runyon and Mrs. Runyon, the Austrian and Spanish Ambassadors and their wives, Count von Schliefen, and Count von Kanitz.

Emperor William, while avoiding such social duties, has gone off hunting in the neighborhood of Koenigs-Wusterhausen. At his urgent request, Count Botho zu Eulenberg, the former Premier, accompanied him. The imperial favors bestowed upon this unpopular and untiring office seeker have caused much dubious head-shaking in the last week, as they have given rise to the reports that he soon will succeed Prince Hohenlohe. It is regarded as reasonably certain that the present Chancellor can be only a stopgap. His few appearances in the Reichstag have shown that his vocal powers, which never were great, are waning rapidly. As a debater he cuts no figure whatever, generally reading his speeches as he would official statements, and, when diverging from the text, invariably needing suggestions from the Secretary at his elbow. His lifeless manner and thin voice make a forlorn impression on all who remember Caprivi's vigorous delivery and penetrating tones.

Persons who have done business with Hohenlohe in his office say that there he is quite a different man, easy, affable, and keen. He has a wonderful grasp of detail, and, mentally, is always alert. The old Prussian Tories boast also that he will give the most brilliant receptions seen in the Wilhelmstrasse for a generation, and the Chancellor is refitting the Chancellery on a scale of magnificence which verifies their predictions.

The semi-official newspapers say that neither Emperor nor Chancellor is anxious over the results of the failure to discipline the Social Democrats in the Reichstag. The Emperor is represented as holding aloof from Parliamentary business, having no share in the attempt to curtail members' privileges, and not caring whether this attempt succeeds or not. Yesterday's Koelnische Zeitung said: "Prince Hohenlohe has other aims than conflict with the Reichstag. He knows that such a conflict would hamper and might even make impossible the Government's policy. Those who expect a conflict show their ignorance of the real situation."

The Berlin Tageblatt, however, said yesterday that the Government would appeal to the country next March and The Boersen Zeitung that the dissolution would follow directly the rejection of the Tobacco Tax bill. As other newspapers of equally high standing have made similar predictions almost daily for a week, the United Press correspondent appealed yesterday for information to Herr von Koeller, who, as Prussian Minister of the Interior, is regarded as the head and front of the conflict group in the Cabinet. The Minister said there was no truth whatever in the newspaper reports that the Government sought a conflict with the Reichstag. The Ministers were ready to discuss the Anti-Revolutionary, Tobacco, and other bills in a fair spirit, and were prepared to accept amendments.

The North German Anti-Semites have called a congress to meet in Berlin on Jan. 15, mainly for the purpose of deciding whether they shall accept Ahlwardt as a member of the party. The doctor was released from prison last Thursday, and he wishes to join the Parliamentary group of "jew-baiters" instead of occupying, as formerly, a seat in the visitors' row. The congress will consider also Liebermann von Sonnenberg's growing friendliness with the Conservatives, and will act upon a motion to expel him, thus marking the party's independence of the Conservative groups.

Since entering Strassburg as Governor, Prince von Hohenlohe Langenburg has been in a maze of dinners, balls, and receptions. Some of his receptions have been attended by old Alsatian families which before had held aloof from the German officials. The Emperor's example in buying Château Urville has done much toward Germanizing the Reichsland. Whenever now an old French family offers property in Alsace or Lorraine for sale, a wealthy German turns up with the purchase money. Acres of fine estates in the neighborhood of Urville and Metz have been sold within a few years to Germans by irreconcilable protesters who wished to move to France. The new Governor has bought a fine hunting estate near Zabern.

The spy mania in France has stirred German feeling to the boiling point. The trial of Dreyfus, the expulsion of von Cassel, and the sentencing of von Schoenbeck last week have been discussed with bitterness throughout the empire. The declaration of the French Ministers that Dreyfus had no relations with the German Embassy are regarded as unsatisfactory in the face of the repeated assertions of the French press that the sole document on which he was convicted was stolen from the embassy. The Paris journals insinuate also that Count Muenster tried to induce the French Government to drop the prosecution, although this is a palpable falsehood.

The charges against von Cassel rested solely upon his association with von Schoenbeck, and the case against von Schoenbeck rested solely upon a map with outlines resembling a plan of French fortworks. The copious dispatches from Paris on the three cases have been read here with such avidity as has not been evident for years. The few trustworthy accounts of events in Paris show fully that French suspicion and hatred of Germany are again at the flood.

The Buda-Pesth Social-Democrats last week invited Wilhelm Liebknecht and Paul Singer to visit them. Both declined on the ground that the Hungarian Socialists ought to depend on their own leaders for advice and action. These leaders have just completed a plan to take a plebiscite on the question of suffrage reform. In their manifesto they declare that of 17,000,000 Hungarians, but 48,000 have the right of franchise. The plebiscite will take place on May 1. The returns will be collected by Socialist agents in every district, and will not be sent to the central office, in Buda-Pesth, as the leaders fear the records might be seized by the Government.

THE ARMENIAN INQUIRY.

The Porte Agrees to the Instructions Given to the Foreign Delegates.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—It is reported from Constantinople that the Porte has agreed to the instructions given by the British, Russian, and French Ambassadors to their delegates to Armenia and has directed the Commission of Inquiry to help the foreign agents accompanying it. The delegates are empowered to suggest questions and take part in the oral examination. Abdullah Pasha, who was sent out with the commission, has been recalled. Two officials from the Ministry of Justice will replace him.

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says:

"It is regretted that Abdullah Pasha has been recalled. He is remarkably independent and high-minded. His presence, to a great extent, guaranteed the Porte's sincerity in the inquiry. He got into trouble at the Yildiz kiosk before starting by avowing his intention to tell the truth. The inquiry will be confined to the Sassoun district. It is reported that there are fresh troubles in the Broussa district, where a number of Armenians have been imprisoned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Minister Terrell has not yet officially informed the State Department of the acquiescence of the Turkish Government in the proposition that the United States Consul at Sivas, Milo A. Jewett, should enter upon an independent investigation of the alleged Armenian outrages. Neither has any official advice come to hand in regard to alleged "strained relations" with European powers because of restrictions imposed upon the investigation.

The Turkish Legation here, in regard to recently reported outrages, has received the following official telegram:

It has also been published that the Archbishop of Marush was imprisoned at Alep, (usually called Aleppo,) the Bishop of Hadjiz, the Archbishop of Zelatoun, and Father Garask of Maresh were condemned to death, that Sister Elizabeth and twenty-five other prisoners were under arrest, and that fifteen leading men of Alep (Aleppo) were sent to prison. All these assertions are without the least foundation in fact. Nor is it true that the church in Beylan was closed, as it has also been falsely said.

THE CHRISTMAS FETES IN ROME.

Inaugurated by the Pope with a Reception in the Throne Room.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Pope held a reception in the Throne Room to-day, to inaugurate the Christmas fêtes. Twenty-two Cardinals, many other high ecclesiastics, noblemen, and conspicuous Catholic citizens were present.

Cardinal Raffaele Monaco La Valletta, in the name of his colleagues, presented the best Christmas wishes to his Holiness. In replying, the Pope emphasized the value of religious influence in the families, schools, and governments of all countries. If there were no faith, he said, it would be useless to put laws in force. He expressed the hope that he would close his pontificate by realizing the union of the Roman and Eastern Churches. The address contained no political allusions.

Before this ceremony, his Holiness received Mgr. O'Connell of the American College and arranged for the reception of the cruiser Detroit's officers. This reception will take place to-morrow, and immediately after it the officers will start for Naples. A banquet was given them at the American College this evening.

A SOCIALIST HEADED THE POLL.

Parliamentary By-Election in Paris at Which No Result Was Reached.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—A Parliamentary by-election was held to-day to fill the vacancy in the First Constituency of the Thirteenth District of Paris.

The Socialist, Richard, who last month was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for writing an insulting article against President Casimir-Perier, headed the poll with 1,802 votes, but failed of election, as M. Navarre polled 1,388, and other candidates got enough more to prevent his getting a majority over all. A reballot will be taken in two weeks.

THIRTEEN PASSENGERS KILLED.

Conflicting Stories of Saturday's Railroad Accident in England.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The accounts of yesterday's, railway accident near Chelford still vary. The most trustworthy report is that the high wind started a freight car down grade on a side track, and sent it into the main line as the Chelford express passed. The freight car drove two carriages off the track and the next three carriages in the express were tumbled after them.

Thirteen persons were killed and seventeen are in the hospital. The rest have gone home.

THE REMAINS OF MRS. ASTOR.

The Body to be Embalmed and Brought to New-York.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Mrs. William Waldorf Astor's body will be embalmed and taken to New-York.

No Cabs for Cunard Passengers.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—The Cunard Steamship Company has made an arrangement to begin on Jan. 1 to convey railway passengers between the railway stations and their steamships without extra charge. The company will get permission for passengers to carry free on the railways to London double the amount of baggage formerly allowed. It is hoped that the railway connection with the quays will be completed within the next six months.

The Moon. Climatic Effects.

Our satellite is practically at the same distance from the sun as is the earth, and in its case also internal heat has no present effect on the temperature of its superficial portions. It would, therefore, seem that so far as sun heat is concerned the moon must be in much the same condition as the earth. But if we thence deduced the inference that the temperature conditions prevailing on our satellite bore any resemblance to the temperature conditions prevailing on the earth, we should make a great mistake. Observations of the moon's heat show that its surface is exposed to a tremendous range of temperature, extending to hundreds of degrees.

It has been demonstrated that the temperature of the moon under the full glare of the sun rises to a point in excess of that of boiling water, while it is equally certain that when the sunbeams are withdrawn the temperature of the moon sinks to a point far below that with which any Arctic explorer has made us acquainted. Here, then, is a globe fed just as we are, with sunbeams, and yet undergoing tremendous vicissitudes of climate entirely surpassing any changes endured by the earth. The climatic difference between these two neighboring globes is certainly connected with the fact that the moon has very little atmosphere, even if it be not completely destitute thereof.

Our atmosphere acts as a climatic regulator. It reduces the degree in which the intense fervor of the sun affects the earth, and it mitigates the rigor of the cold to which the earth would be exposed when the sunbeams are withdrawn. Such an ameliorating agent is absent from the moon, and hence arises those violent extremes of its climatic conditions.—Sir Robert Ball, in the Fortnightly Review.

Driven to Drink.

From The Chicago Record.

Artist—My next picture at the Salon will be entitled "Driven to Drink."

His Friend—Ah! Some powerful portrayal of baffled passion, I suppose.

Artist—Oh, no; it's a cab approaching a watering trough.

PERFIDY AND CORRUPTION

How Boston Democrats Were Defeated in the City Election.

THE PARTY'S CANDIDATE SOLD OUT

Conspiracy Between the Republicans and the Lowest Element in the Democracy Resulted in the Election of Curtis.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The severe castigation administered to Senator Gorman and his little clique of recalcitrant Senators by ex-Congressman George Fred Williams at the Young Men's Democratic Club dinner last Monday night has created a profound sensation in political circles. A majority of the thinking Democrats of the State have felt just as Mr. Williams feels upon the surrender to the coal and iron and sugar combinations, but he was the first recognized leader of the party to display the requisite courage to say what he felt. His speech has caused the timid to fear that such plain talk may work lasting detriment to the Democratic cause. But the great majority believe otherwise. They truthfully say that the air is clearer for the explosion and that when the effects of the shock shall have passed off the political tone will show decided improvement.

It is doubtless upon this theory that the leaders of the city Democracy here are gradually laying bare the conspiracy through which Gen. Peabody was defeated in the recent Mayoralty campaign. In the State election, while New-York, Chicago, Indianapolis, and other large centres of population went over to the Republican side, Boston stoutly clung to her Democratic instincts and traditions. She gave Mr. John E. Russell, the party candidate for Governor, a plurality of nearly 3,100 in a total vote of about 65,000. It was only reasonable to assume that, with such a margin of safety after a severe political cyclone, the municipal battle could be won with comparative ease. But the leaders recognized the existence of grave danger to the party, owing to the seismic condition of politics in general, and they took prompt measures to insure the continuance of Democratic control in the municipal fort on School Street.

Mr. Nathan Matthews, Jr., who is now ending his fourth consecutive term as Mayor, had positively declined to stand for re-election. He had already accepted the Presidency of the Consolidated Gas Companies at a salary of $25,000 a year. It was deemed necessary that a man of equal ability, integrity, and popularity should be found if Democratic ascendency was to be perpetuated. After some consultation among the leaders the choice fell upon Francis Peabody, Jr., a reputable lawyer, an athlete, a leader in society, and a good fellow generally. Mr. Peabody was not an aspirant for the place. But he consented to accept the nomination if it should come to him with a fair degree of unanimity.

Congressman Joseph H. O'Neil, who had been retired from public life in the November elections, was mentioned as an available candidate, but he notified his friends and the local leaders that he would not stand. This decision left the field open for Mr. Peabody, and the City Committee resolved to nominate him. But a few days before the convention met there were signs of revolt in certain quarters. Some partisans of Mr. O'Neil began to stir up strife. They finally succeeded in making a demonstration in behalf of their champion. They presented his name to the convention, and managed to poll 77 votes out of a possible 250. The man who made the nominating speech in Mr. O'Neil's behalf savagely attacked the committee and its responsible leaders, and intimated that machine methods had been employed to defeat his candidate and to nominate Mr. Peabody.

It has been made apparent that this demonstration was merely a convenient cloak under which certain elements of the Democratic Party had resolved to join forces with the Republicans, and by defeating the Democracy, settle some old political scores. Mr. O'Neil was used as the tool of these malcontents, and it is only fair to him to assume that this was done without his consent, if not in direct opposition to his expressed wishes.

The impression has gone abroad that the election of Mr. Edwin Upton Curtis, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was a triumph for good and safe municipal government, and that it was brought about by a combination of the better elements of both political parties. This is not true. Mr. Curtis secured his election through the aid of the very worst and most corrupt elements of the Democracy. During his four years of service Mayor Matthews has resolutely fought the men who sought to plunder the public treasury through schemes, jobs, dishonest contracts, &c. In doing so he made enemies who only waited for a chance to be revenged upon him and upon the party leaders who were close to him. His administration has been clean, efficient, and eminently successful. Public improvements on a gigantic scale have been undertaken and carried through without a single charge of corruption or waste of money. Indeed, the Government of Boston during his four terms has been a model of integrity and businesslike methods. He won the confidence of the conservative merchants, bankers, and property owners. The tax levy was kept at the lowest practicable figure, the expenses were held down, the debt was reduced, and the departments were managed splendidly.

But in achieving these satisfactory results he estranged the "boodle" elements which are to be found in all large cities, and which regard municipal governments as their legitimate prey. The Republican managers were fully aware of the dissatisfaction prevailing among this class of Democrats, and they selected as their candidate a man who would be able to draw them into the fold and utilize their voting strength. They chose Mr. Edwin U. Curtis, a bustling young politician from the Roxbury district. Mr. Curtis is only thirty-four years of age. He has been in active politics since he came of age. In 1889 he was elected City Clerk by the aid of Democratic votes in the Common Council. In 1890 he managed the campaign in which Mr. Moody Merrill was disastrously defeated by Mayor Matthews. Mr. Merrill has since disappeared, leaving obligations behind him aggregating some $700,000.

Mr. Curtis is the son of a very rich father. It was known early in the preliminary canvass that there would be no scarcity of campaign funds. This fact drew to his support a gang of hungry politicians of low degree, who had been put out from the fleshpots of patronage. Democrats who were excluded from the City Hall and from the perquisites to which they thought themselves entitled came out openly and brazenly for the Republican ticket. They went upon the stump at the announced Mayor Matthews and some of his heads of departments who had conducted their business upon business principles. They raved and ranted about corruption and machine methods. Others worked secretly. The Police Department, which is under State control, was thrown into the conflict, and the saloons were converted into Republican rallying places. Money circulated freely. Party leaders in several sections of the city were retained in the interest of the opposition.

The victory, therefore, is not a victory for clean methods nor for honest municipal government. It is a victory for the very opposite. Mr. Curtis has succeeded in forming an alliance between the Republican politicians and the most corrupt and discreditable elements in the Democratic Party. To these and their representatives will be given the fat plums which are in the gift of the Mayor. The tone of the administration will be lowered. Mr. Curtis will let in the men whom Mayor Matthews kept out.

The Republic, which is the weekly organ of the Democracy, has been engaged since the defeat of the party in collecting evidence to establish the fact that a trade or bargain was made between the Curtis managers and the treasonable Democrats who seceded. Some startling and sensational revelations are expected when the results of the investigation are ready for the public. In a recent edition The Republic said:

"First, there was treachery of the most foul and discreditable character in the Democratic ranks. This was not confined to the guerrilla element that let itself out for hire. Men whom the party has frequently honored and trusted are concerned in it."

In its issue of last week it says:

"We repeat this assertion without modification. We aver that there was a conspiracy to defeat the party candidate for Mayor before he was nominated. We are enabled to trace the progress of this foul plot, step by step, from its inception until its culmination or consummation in the polling booths."

Answering the repeated demands for particulars and for names and facts, it says:

"The work of compiling, collating, and verifying the documents, depositions, and declarations necessary to a complete exposé of the carnival of perfidy and corruption which brought about Democratic defeat is arduous, and should not be hastily or imperfectly done. When it is completed, we venture to assert that it will tear the cover from as foul a pool of political intrigue as ever existed in this community."

These are the utterances of Mr. Patrick Maguire, the recognized leader of the Boston Democracy, and a man of high standing and conspicuous ability. Naturally they will attract attention and create a profound sensation. The paper next proceeds to analyze the votes cast at the State and city elections for the purpose of demonstrating the value and extent of the conspiracy which resulted in the defeat of the Democratic candidate by members of his own party. It should be said in this connection that Mr. Peabody attracted the support of some of the most prominent citizens who vote the Republican ticket in National and State elections. He was loyally supported by the best elements of the Democracy. But the combination between greed and political avarice was too powerful to be overcome.

Boston has been noted always for her independence in local politics. By this she has ever been able to secure the very best form of municipal government. Her Mayors usually have behind them the strongest and best public sentiment so long as they live up to their pledges and seek for the highest ideals. It is a rare occurrence to have an evil combination succeed in carrying an election. It is rather the rule of the best and most reputable elements to unite for the common good. In the recent election the rule was broken. The Democratic leaders seem to be gratified by the prospect of losing a few rotten and troublesome agitators, who have been a constant source of disturbance and annoyance. The party will be better and purer for their retirement.

THE KELLY CHARGES DISMISSED

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF RENSSELAER COUNTY NOT GUILTY.

Gov. Flower's Commissioner Says the Complainants Did Not Make Good Their Allegations.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Gov. Flower has dismissed the charges preferred against District Attorney Kelly of Rensselaer County, Commissioner William H. Henderson of Randolph having reported to him that the charges had not been substantiated in the evidence presented by the complainants.

One of the charges was that the District Attorney had neglected to do his duty when he failed to present to the Grand Jury of his county a complaint against members of the Board of Excise of Hoosick, who, it was alleged, had failed to account for money received in their official capacities. The testimony showed that the District Attorney acted with the advice of the presiding Judge, who held that, as a civil suit was pending against the persons accused, it would be improper to begin a criminal action against them relating to the matter involved in the civil suit.

The second charge was as follows: "Your relator further shows that said District Attorney is continually under the influence of intoxicating liquors to such an extent that he neglects the duties of his office, and that he has got to such a point that no reliance can be placed upon his word, that his incumbency of the office is a menace and source of disgrace to the public." The Commissioner says that the complainants signally failed to make this charge good.

The third charge was that Mr. Kelly had pigeonholed a great many criminal cases. The evidence did not, in the Commissioner's judgment, support this charge. "On the contrary," says the Commissioner, "this evidence tends to show that the business of the office has been intelligently and efficiently conducted by the accused District Attorney."

The fourth charge was as follows: "That, as your relator is informed and believes, it is a common thing for a man to be convicted of some offense by a Justice of the 'Town of Hoosick,' to be taken to Troy by the officer, and, through neglect of the District Attorney and other officers, to come back on the same train with the officer who took him down." This charge was not made good, the Commissioner says.

Speaking in general, Commissioner Henderson reports to the Governor:

"The testimony given does not show any justification for making charges of this character against the District Attorney. On the contrary, in my judgment, it affirmatively appears that the District Attorney has been efficient in the discharge of the duties of his office, and that the criminal business of the county in his charge has been intelligently, promptly, and properly conducted."

GOMPERS'S DEFEAT PLEASED SOCIALISTS

Central Labor Federation Revenged for His Opposition to It.

The Central Labor Federation reveled in revenge yesterday and gloated over the defeat of Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the American Federation of Labor. The federation some time ago decided that the condemnation of Mr. Gompers should be the special order of the day, but at that time it looked as if Mr. Gompers would be re-elected for the tenth time President of the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention in Denver. Accordingly it was agreeably surprised, and when the delegates met yesterday they congratulated each other. They crowned two blood-red flags with laurels and placed them against the wall behind the Chairman's seat. They also hung up two placards with the following inscriptions: "Remember Detroit, 1890," "Victory in 1894." The former placard referred to the convention of the American Federation in Detroit when Gompers succeeded in excluding the Socialist delegates, and the latter placard was the expression of joy over Gompers's defeat this year.

Lucien Sanial came to yesterday's meeting. He has been nursing a grudge against Gompers for four years, for he was one of the Socialist delegates that were kept out of the Detroit Convention. Sanial was supremely happy, and said he knew that his enemy would be defeated on account of his persistent opposition to the Socialists. Mr. Sanial thought that Gompers would have been defeated long ago if the Socialist-Labor Party had not been so cowardly and withdrawn its delegates from the Central Labor Federation.

Mr. Sanial alluded to John Burns's remarks about the Socialists in this country. Mr. Burns, he said, claimed to have come here to unite the discordant elements in the ranks of labor, and so he suggested that the federation and the Socialists invite Mr. Burns to a meeting to express his views directly to the Socialists.

The defeat of Mr. Gompers, while a surprise to many workingmen, was expected by others. He was bitterly opposed by the Socialistic element among workingmen, and was charged by some of them with being a deserter from the ranks of Socialism. The Knights of Labor have never forgiven him for helping to organize the American Federation of Labor, by which the Knights lost an immense number of their adherents. He has been waging a warfare against the Knights right along. Some labor leaders think that he has outlived his usefulness, and has not the courage of his convictions. His hesitancy when called to Chicago to aid the railroad strikers last Summer lowered him in the esteem of radical labor agitators, who charged him with timidity, although when he did go he advocated their cause.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:40 A. M.—5

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS DAY

Programmes of the Churches of New-York and Brooklyn.

MANY GEMS OF CLASSIC MELODY

The Elaborate Preparations Made, Especially in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches.

Church music is a pious, but not the least cherished, feature of Christmas Day. In the home carols from bright and happy little folk are looked forward to from year to year. When the children grow older they go with their elders to Yule devotions and learn to expect as much gratification from the wonders of the lyric tributes to the Son of Mary as in the decorations of their church and the greetings that come of the feeling of universal kinship that thaws us out once a year.

New-York has always been famous for its church music, and every year the prediction is made that the Christmas bounty of voice and instrument will be more lavish than ever.

Judging from the programmes of the churches for to-morrow's paeans to the Saviour, the Christmas music banquet of 1894 excels in scope and quality that of any previous year.

Grouped for comparison, these programmes suggest that music brings all sects on the same plane, especially when Protestants, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics are concerned. The same composers are chosen by those of different faith, and in some cases the only difference in the Christmas music of the Protestant and Catholic Churches is in the absence of the hymnal and congregational singing by the latter.

The following are the musical features of the services to-morrow in the principal church s in this city and Brooklyn, and it will be seen that in many instances the musical directors and choirmasters have selected gems of classical and artistic music which compelled the closest application and many rehearsals to acquire excellence:

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

4:30 A. M.—Solemn High Mass:
Mass in G major.....La Hache
Offertory, Adeste Fideles.....Novello
The music at this mass will be rendered by the chancel choir, assisted by Diller's Quartet.
11 A. M.—Solemn Pontifical Mass:
Prelude, for orchestra and organ....Handel
Grand Mass in C major.....Silas
Graduale, Pastores.....Wiegand
Offertory, Adeste Fideles.....Novello
Postlude .....Lachner
4 P. M.—Solemn Pontifical Vespers:
Dixit Dominus.....Donizetti
Psalms of the Day.....Gregorian
Magnificat .....Millerd
Alma Redemptoris.....De Monti
Tantum Ergo.....Wilcox
The soloists will be: Soprano, Miss Hilke; alto, Miss Clary; tenor, Mr. Kaiser; basso, Mr. Steinbuch.
The chancel choir will be under the direction of James Ungerer. At the 11 A. M. service Arthur Mees will assist at the organ. William F. Pecher, organist and director.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
East Twenty-eighth Street.

11 A. M.—Solemn Mass:
Prelude, Pastorale.....Handel
Kyrie, Gloria, Mass in D.....Dvorak
(First production at a service in America.)
Melody for string orchestra.....Schumann
Credo .....Dvorak
Offertory, Adeste Fideles.....Novello
Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei....Dvorak
Postlude, Marche Solennelle..
P. Tschaikowsy
(First production.)
Vespers at 4 P. M.:
Prelude, Fugue in G minor.....Bach
Dixit Dominus, Vespers in C.....Mozart
Laudate Puerl.....Mendelssohn
Magnificat .....Mozart
Anthem, Alma.....Mozart
O Salutaris.
Ave Maria.....Bach-Gounod
Harp, violin, organ, and soprano solo.
Tantum Ergo.....Congregational
Benediction.
Postlude .....Guilmant
Director, Frank J. Dossert; soprano, Mme. Dossert; tenor, J. Graff; alto, Mrs. Milton Ferry; basso, J. J. Dossert. Chorus of 120 voices. Full orchestra. Gustave Dannreuther, concert master; Victor Herbert, solo 'cello; Frank Taft, organist.

ST. LEO'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
East Twenty-eighth Street.
The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey, Pastor.

March Triumphale.....Barnby
Organ and orchestra.
Mass in E flat.....Barnby
Offertory, Adestes Fideles.....Novello
Violin solo, "Abendlied".....Reinberger
Mr. Carlos Hasselbrink.
Soloists—Mme. Salvotti, soprano; Miss Julia O'Connor, contralto; A. R. Silbernagel, tenor; Emile Coletti, baritone.
H. B. Taylor, organist and director, assisted by an orchestra, under the direction of Carlos Hasselbrink and a chorus of mixed voices.

ALL SAINTS' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

11 A. M.—High Mass:
Prelude, Christmas oratorio.....Saint-Saëns
Adeste Fideles.....Chorus
Mass No. 3, (Imperial).....Haydn
For solo and chorus.
Veni Creator, Quartet.....Auber
Offertory, Te cum Principium—Trio..
Soprano, tenor, and base.
Agnus Dei, from Messe Solennelle...Rossini
Alto solo and chorus.
Marche Triomphale de Ries, (organ)..
Baptiste
Soprano, Miss O'Brien; alto, Mrs. A. Devin; tenor, Signor C. Spigaroli; bass, H. Hovemann, and chorus of forty voices. Organist and director, Chev. Eduardo Marzo.

ST. AGNES'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
East Forty-third Street.

11 A.M., Solemn High Mass.
Prelude, Christmas Pastorale.....Merkel
"Asperges Me," plain chant.
Mass in D flat for soli, chorus, and organ .....Schubert
"Veni Creator".....Rossini
Offertory, "Adeste Fideles".....Novello
Gradual, Largo.....Handel
Postlude, Dotische Toccato.....Bach
"Laudate Dominum".....Gounod
Chorus—Soprano, Miss Marie G. Keyes; alto, Miss Margaret Keyes; tenor, Charles A. Rice; bass, Max Treumann; violin, Hugo Wiegand. W. A. Brice, organist and director.

HOLY INNOCENTS' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
West Thirty-seventh Street.

11 A. M., Solemn High Mass.
Prelude, "Allegre"..
Haydn, orchestra, and organ
Processional, "Adesta Fideles"...Novello
Kyrie, Hadyn, Third Mass, "Gloria," Mercandantes, in D. Credo, in B flat..
Mercandante
Offertory, "Salve Maria".....Garcia
(Soprano solo with violin obligato.)
Sanctus, from the Imperial Mass....Haydn
Choir—Soprano, Miss Amelia Reigo; alto, Miss Katie Eustace; tenor, Mr. J. T. Brennan.

ST CECILIA'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street.

11 A. M.—Solemn high mass:
Hymn, Adeste Fideles.....Novello
"Asperges Me".....Novello
Mass in F.....La Hache
Veni Creator.....Wiegand
Offertory, Noël.....Adam
Laudate Dominum, Gregorian.
Recessional, "Coronation March"....
Meyerbeer
7:50 P. M.—Solemn High Vespers:
"O Salutaris Hostia".....Ninus
Tantum Ergo.....Rossi

ST. VINCENT FERRER ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
871 Lexington Avenue.

Prelude .....Guilmant
Mass, No. 3, Imperial.....Haydn
Gradual, Noël.....Adam
Offertory, Adeste Fideles.....Novello
Postlude .....Widor
Vespers:
Prelude, "Christmas Pastorale"...Merkel
Psalms, Domini and Dixit.
Corini, Pastores.....Lambillotte
Magnificat .....Marzo
Alma .....Werner
Tantum Ergo.....Silas
Postlude, "Messiah".....Handel
Choir: Miss Louise Morrison, soprano; Miss Mary Nolan, alto; F. Harvey, tenor; E. S. Mahoney, bass; organist and director, Miss Ella Kidney.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
West Sixteenth Street.

At 4:30 A. M.—Solemn high mass.
Prelude, "Noël Liegeoi's," with variations.....Gaston M. Dethier
Mass in C.....Gounod
Offertory, "Jesu Dulces".....Schuburger
Communion, duo for organ and violoncello.....Gaston M. Dethier
After mass, three new Christmas carols.
The singing at this Mass will be by the St. Cecilia Choir of the church.
At 10:45 A. M.—Solemn high mass.
Prelude, first and second movements of the First Symphony, for organ and orchestra.....A. Guilmant
Processional, Adeste Fideles.....Novello
"Messe Solennelle".....Gounod
Offertory, "Jesu Redemption".....Gounod
Postlude, last movement of the First Symphony.....Guilmant
At 8 P. M.—Solemn vespers.
Prelude, "Rhapsodie Voels".....Gigout
Psalms..Zacharias, Bernabel, Cima, Molitor
Hymn.....Anerlo
Antiphon and Interludes for Magnificat:
Gaston M. Dethier
Alma .....Palestrina
Adeste Fideles.....Novello
Arc Verum.....Gounod
Tantum Ergo.....Emile Dethier
Postlude, "Toccata".....Widor
At vespers there will be a chorus of seventy-five voices, accompanied by O. Neyer's Orchestra. Tenor—Signor Pedro E. Arncibia; baritone—Signor Giorgio Varberti; organist—M. Gaston M. Dethier; choirmaster—Rev. J. B. Young, S. J.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS,
Roman Catholic,
West Forty-second Street.

Organ solo, "Toccato" in D minor..
S. Bach
Baritone solo, "Nazareth".....Gounod
Hallelujah Chorus.....Handel-Gottschalk
Processional.....Verdi
Kyrie.....F. Schuberth, E flat
Gloria.....F. Schuberth, E flat
Veni Creator .....Handel
Sermon by the Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D.
Credo.....Beethoven
Offertory, "Adeste".....Novello
Sanctus.....Beethoven
Angus Dei.....Beethoven
March, Processional.....Mendelsshon

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
Grand and Ridge Streets,

11 A. M.—Solemn High Mass; the Rev. J. N. Hughes officiating:
"Asperges Me".....Pecher
Mass for soli, chorus, organ and piano..
Mme. De Grandoal
Offertory, "Adeste Fideles".....Novello
Choir—Soprani, Miss Nachmann and Mrs. Smith; alti, Misses Urchs and Lang; tenori, Messrs. Taylor and Hogan; bassi, Messrs. Hughes and Trost, Jr.; pianist, Mr. George F. Bristow. Organist and director, E. J. Biedermann.

CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
West Twenty-third Street.

11 A. M.—High Mass:
Prelude, Bateste, Messe Solennelle..
Leprevost
Mr. Pol. Placon will sing the offertory "Jésus de Nazarette," Gounod
March, organ.....Guilmant
Vespers—8 o'clock:
Prelude, T. Dubois, "Dixit Dominus"..
Millard
Magnificat Mercadante.
Adeste Fideles.....Novello
"O Salutaire".....Verdi
Tantum Ergo.....Lambellotte
March, organ.....Gounod
Soloists—Soprano, Miss K. Flinn; alto, Miss M. Campbell; tenor, Julius Nahmore; basso, M. Jean Doré. Organist and director, G. L. Fenardent.

L'EGLISE DU ST. ESPRIT,
West Twenty-second Street.

The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Rector.
a. Prelude, Pastorale. b. Oratorio de Noël.....Saint-Saens-La Villa
Venite, in C.....Winants, Jr.
Gloria, in C.....Coombs
Te Deum, in B flat.....Rees
Benedictus, in A.....D. Buck
Offertory, Cantique de Noël.....Adams
Postlude.....Guilmant
Soprano, Mme. Vicarino; alto, Mrs. Heilbrun; tenor, Mr. Du Bois; bass, Signor Marcato. Choir director and organist, Signor Paolo La Villa.

ST. MARK'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Tenth Street and Second Avenue.
The Rev. J. H. Rylance, Rector.

At 11 A. M.:
Prelude and Pastorale..Sir Arthur Sullivan
Carol, (Processional,) Sing, O Sing, This Blessed Morn".....Leslie
Venite, in C.....A. Foote
Gloria.....W. E. Mulligan
Te Deum, (festival in C,).....Buck
Introit, (Hymn 49.)
Anthem, "Still, still with Thee".....Foote
Offertory, "While Shepherds Watched"..
Foster
Hymn 259.
Sanctus.....W. E. Mulligan
Gloria in Excelsis.....Gounod
Processional Hymn 59.
Postlude, Alleluia, "From Mount of Olives".....Beethoven
Choir—Miss Martha G. Miner, soprano; Mrs. Chapman-Lindau, contralto; Harry Pepper, tenor; John C. Dempsey, basso-baritone. William Edward Mulligan, organist and choirmaster.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
West Twentieth Street.
The Rev. Olin S. Roche, Rector.

At 11 A. M.:
Processional Hymn, "Angels from the Realms of Glory".....C. B. Ford
Venite.....Steggall
Te Deum Laudamus in F.....Katschman
Jubilate Deo in B flat..C. Villiers Stanford
Gloria.....Joseph Barnby
Offertory Anthem, "Sing, O Heavens"..
Berthold Tours
Ascription, "Old Hundredth."
Organ Postlude, "Grand Chorus"..
Th. Du Bois
Soprano, Miss Aurelia Schlesinger; contralto, Miss Irene Van Tine; tenor, H. W. Dunn; basso, Garth Bristed. Chorus, Charles Bigelow Ford, organist and choirmaster.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TRINITY PARISH.
Broadway and Vesey Street.

Early celebration, 7:30 A. M.
Carol singing by the children, 9:30 A. M.
Service at 11 o'clock.
The Rev. William Montague Geer, minister in charge, will officiate and preach the sermon. He will be assisted by the Rev. Robert Morris Kemp and Herbert Stanley Smith. The Rev. James Mulchahey, D. D., rector emeritus.
Processional Hymn 60.....Henry Smart
Venite.....Hiles
Gloria Patri to Proper Psalms, 19, 45, 85..
Sir J. G. Elvey
Te Deum in F, No. 2.....John White
Benedictus in D.....John Stainer
Introit, "There Were Shepherds"..
Tucker's Hymnal
Sursum Corda.....Alfred J. Eyre
Sanctus.....Alfred J. Eyre
Hymn 220.....Sir Arthur Sullivan
Gloria in Excelsis in E flat..Alfred J. Eyre
Nunc Dimittis in B flat..C. Villiers Stanford
Recessional Hymn 51.....Mendelssohn
Choir—Double Quartet—First soprano, Mrs. Carrie Martin Cowtan; second soprano, Miss C. B. Leek; first alto, Miss Edith Tuttle; second alto, Miss Florence N. Bachman; first tenor, Mr. Charles C. Curry; second tenor, Mr. G. M. Selleck; first bass, Mr. W. Grafton; second bass, Mr. W. H Donner. Chorus. Leo Kofler, organist and choirmaster.

ST. IGNATIUS'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
56 West Fortieth Street.
The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, Rector.

11 A. M., Solemn Mass.
Prelude, "Marche Célèbre.....F. Lachner
Processional 56.....Ancient Plain Song
"Of the Father's Love Begotten."
Introit, Hymn 59.....Adeste Fideles
"O Come All Ye Faithful."
Kyrie Eleison.....Haydn's First, B Flat
Gloria in Excelsis Deo..Gounod's St. Cecilia
Creed.....Haydn's First, B Flat
Offertoire, Cantabile B flat.....E. Lemaigre
Sanctus.....Haydn's First, B Flat
Benedictus.....Haydn's First, B Flat
Agnus Dei.....Haydn's First, B Flat
Recessional 62.....Winchester, Old
"While Shepherds Watched."
Postlude, Offertoire in F, Pour Noël..
Jules Grison
Choir—Soprano, Miss Marie Van Gelder; tenor, A. W. Auchmuty; contralto, Miss E. D. Helzman; bass, George E. Wiseman. Surpliced choir, forty voices. Charles Baier, organist and choirmaster.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
Fifth Avenue, Near Forty-fifth Street.
The Rev. D. P. Morgan, Rector.

Processional Hymn, "Angels from the Realms of Glory".....Smart
Venite.....Chanted
Te Deum, Jubilate.....Calkin in G
Anthem, Solo and Chorus, "O Thou That Tellest".....From "The Messiah"
Communion Service in E flat..
Sir John Stainer
Recessional, "Nunc Dimittis"...Gregorian
Walter H. Hall, organist and choirmaster.

ALL SOULS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Memorial of the Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D.)
Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.
The Rev. R. Heber Newton, D. D., Rector.

11 A. M., holy communion and sermon:
Preludo, Pastorale.....Guilmant
Processional, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing".....Mendelssohn
Kyrie, Gloria Gratias, Credo, communion service in C.....Will C. Macfarlane
Anthem, "And There Were Shepherds"..
Arthur Foote
Hymn, "Come Hither, Ye Faithful"..
J. Reading
Ascription, Doxology.
Offertory, "O Thou that Tellest Good Tidings to Zion" ("Messiah").....Handel
Sanctus, Agnus Dei, Gloria in Excelsis, in C
Macfarlane
Recessional, "Cradled All Lowly"..Gounod
Postlude, Finale, (Sonata Pastorale)..
J. Rheinberger
Choir soloists: Miss Margaret H. Elliot, soprano; Mrs. Adele Laeis Baldwin, contralto; Mr. E. D. Van Hoose, tenor; Mr. Perry Averill, baritone; Will C. Macfarlane, organist and choirmaster.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.
Protestant Episcopal.
205 Madison Avenue.
The Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.

11 A. M., morning prayer and holy communion:
Organ prelude, variations on choral, "Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her"....Bach
Anthem, "Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates," ("The Messiah").....Handel
Venite, Gloria Patria, in B flat..G. J. Elvey
Te Deum Laudamus, in A....W. H. Dayas
Benedictus, in F.....Alfred Bennett
Introit, recitative, "Behold! a Virgin"; air and chorus, O Thou That Tellest," ("The Messiah").....Handel
Gloria Tibi, in A.....Mendelssohn
Offertory, carol, "Wake All Music's Magic Powers".....John Stainer
Tersanctus, in D.....Greatorex
Gloria in Excelsis.....Old Chant
Choir: Mrs. Gertrude Luther, soprano; Mrs. M. H. Leonard, alto; Arthur D. Woodruff, tenor; Douglas Alexander, bass; and chorus of twenty-nine voices; Arthur D. Woodruff, musical director.

ST. MARY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
East One Hundred and Forty-second Street.
The Rev. Joseph Reynolds, Jr., Rector.

Processional Hymn, "O Come, All Ye Faithful."
Venite .....Staggatt
Te Deum, in D.....Field
Benedictus .....Beethoven
Entrolt, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing."
Full choral communion service, in E..Elvey
Hymn, "It Came upon the Midnight Clear."
Offertory Anthem, "Sing, O Heavens"..
Tours
Nunc Dimittis.....Barnby
Recessional Hymn, "Angels from the Realms of Glory."
The music will be rendered by the regular vested choir of the church: Master William Wright, soprano soloist; Mr. Ethan Allan Hunt, tenor; Mr. William H. Kennedy, bass; Mr. Sheldon W. Ball, choirmaster and organist.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.
(Protestant Episcopal.)
Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue.
The Rev. Brady E. Backus, Rector.

10:45 A. M., morning service:
Processional Hymn 50, Venite, Exultemus Domino .....Russell
Te Deum.....Field
Jubilate Deo in C.....Williams
Hymn 49.
Kyrie Eleison, Gloria Tibi.....Gilbert
Hymn 53.
Offertory anthem, "For Unto Us"..Tours
Sanctus .....Gilbert
Communion Hymn 225.
Recessional Hymn 60.
The enlarged vested choir will render the music, assisted by a double quartet: Miss Macdonald, Miss Squires, sopranos; Miss Lasher, Miss Gee, altos; Mr. Kimmling, Mr. Sammelson, tenors; Dr. Hubbard and Mr. Kuhl, bassos; H. S. Church, organist; Mr. S. W. Bell, choirmaster.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE.
(Protestant Episcopal.)
Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.
The Rev. John Acworth, minister in charge.
Midnight:
Full choral service, with special anthem.
11 A. M., regular service:
Te Deum in D.....Fischer
Communion in F.....Stainer
Offertory anthem, "Before the Heavens Were Spread Abroad".....Parker
Choir: Miss Arnold, soprano; Miss Gilbert, alto; Mr. Sturgis, tenor; Mr. Fleming, basso; W. Arnold, Jr., organist; S. W. Bell, choirmaster.

HOLY TRINITY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.
The Rev. C. De W. Bridgman, Rector.

Processional Hymn 51.
Te Deum, Festival in D.....Buck
Jubilate, Festival in B flat.....Mosenthal
Introit, "Arise, Shine".....Buck
Offertory, "Oh, Sing to God".....Gounod
Recessional Hymn 60.
Choir—Soprano soloist, Miss Jennie Hall; alto soloist, Mrs. S. L. M. Pell; tenor soloist, C. H. Holzhausen; basso soloist and director, John D. Shaw; organist, Walter C. Gale.

ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
The Rev. G. R. Van De Water, Rector.

Processional Hymn 56.
Venite, chant.
Proper Psalms, xix., xlv., lxxxv.
Te Deum in B flat.....Jordan
Jubilate, in C.....Jordan
Introit, Hymn 50.
Kyrie .....Smart
Credo, in C.....Le Jeune
Hymn 51.
Offertory anthem.....Gaul
Sanctus.
Hymn 225. During communion, Hymn 220.
Gloria in Excelsis.....Chant
Recessional Hymn 60.
Choir: Soloists, Aloha Price, C. Robinson, Walter Russell, H. J. Bauer, Carl Odell, and forty-six voices; harpist, Miss Avice Boxall; organist and choirmaster, Mallinson Randall.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Henry and Scammel Streets.
The Rev. W. N. Dunnell, Rector.

Processional, "Adeste Fideles."
Carol, "Ring Merrily."
Venite Exultemus.....Fauant
Te Deum in F.....Katzschmar
Benedictus.....Dr. Hodges
Hymn, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing"..
Mendelssohn
Kyrie, Plain Song.
Gloria Tibi.....Dr. Garrett
Hymn, "Shout the Glad Tidings."
Ascription, "Blessing and Glory"..Cornell
Offertory, "There Were Shepherds"..
Chappel
Carol, "Good News We Bring".....Simper
Sanctus, "Holy, Holy, Holy".....Elvey
Eucharistic Hymn, "Shepherd of Souls"..
Dr. Dykes
Gloria in Excelsis.....Old Chant
Retrocessional, "Angels from the Realms of Glory".....H. Smart

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.
Protestant Episcopal.
324 Sixth Avenue.
The Rev. Henry Mottet, Rector.

11 A. M.—Holy Communion.
Processional Hymn, No. 60....Henry Smart
Benedictus qui venit.....Gounod
Credo.....Dr. Muhlenberg
Hymn No. 49.....Reading
Ascription.....Tours
Hymn No. 51.....Mendelssohn
Offertory Anthem, "The Christ Child"..
Whitney Coombs
Christmas Pastorale.....Whitney Coombs
Sanctus in F.....Tours
Eucharistic Hymn, No. 225.....Hodges
Gloria in Excelsis in F.....Tours
Nunc Dimittis in F.....Tours
Recessional Hymn, No. 59.....Westlake
C. Whitney Coombs, organist and choirmaster.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.
Protestant Episcopal.
West Fifty-seventh Street,
The Rev. Henry Lubeck, Rector.

Organ Prelude, "March of the Magi Kings".....Dubois
Processional, Hymn 49.
Venite, Chant.
Te Deum in G.....Calkin
Benedictus, Chant.
Introit, Hymn 60.
Kyrie.....Selby
Hymn 51.
Offertory, "O Sing to God Your Hymns of Gladness".....Gounod
Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis.....Gregorian
Hymn 44.
Offertory, Isaiah, xl., 3, 6, 8....G. M. Garrett
W. R. Hedden, organist and choirmaster.

ST. GEORGE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Rutherford Place.
The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Rector.

Prelude, Largo.....Handel
Processional, "Hark! the Herald Angels"..
Mendelssohn
Venite, Plain chant.
Psalter Psalms 19, 45, 85.
Te Deum Laudamus in C.....Gounod
Jubilate Deo in C.....Buck
Anthem, "Cantique de Noël".....Adam
Hymn, "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear."
Hymn, "O Come, all Ye Faithful."
Offertory, "Christians, Awake"....Barnby
Ascription, "Old Hundredth."
Intermezzo, Benedictus.....MacKenzie
Sanctus, St. Cecilia Mass.....Gounod
Communion, Hymn 207.....Hodges
Gloria in Excelsis, old chant.
Nunc Dimittis.....Torms Regius
Recessional, "Angels from the Realms of Glory."
Organist and musical director, W. S. Chester.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER,
Protestant Episcopal.
Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street.
The Rev. W. E. Johnson, Rector.

Processional, Hymns 311 and 49.
Introit, Kyrie, Credo, No. 7.....Mozart
Offertory, "Oh Zion that Bringest Good Tidings".....Stainer
Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus, Gloria..Mozart
Recessional, Hymn 53.
Postlude, "Coronation March"..Meyerbeer
Choir—Miss Converse, Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Tomlinson. Organist and Choirmaster, G. L. Miller.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Protestant Episcopal,
348 Madison Avenue.
The Rev. D. H. Greer, Rector.

9:30 A. M.:
Processional, Hymn 52.
Venite, Plain Song.
Te Deum in C.....Baker
Benedictus in C.....Martin
Recessional, Hymn 58.
11 A. M.:
Processional, Hymn 50.
Introit, "The Morning Stars Sang Together".....Stainer
Kyrie and Gloria in E flat.....Eyre
Hymn 51.
Offertory, "Noël".....Gounod
Sanctus in E flat.....Eyre
Hymn 368.
Gloria in Excelsis.
Recessional, "Cradled All Lowly"..Gounod

TRINITY CHURCH.
Introit, "Sing, O Heavens".....Tours
Offertory, "Christians, Awake"..Gilchrist
Communion service, mass in E flat..Weber
Organist and choirmaster, Dr. A. H. Messiter.

ST. AMBROSES'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
117 Thompson Street.
The Rev. Joslyn Johnstone, Minister.

Processional, "Christians, Awake"
Kyrie .....Tours
Gloria Tibi.....King Hall
Credo .....Garrett
Offertory, "Sing, O Heavens".....Tours
Hymn, "Shout the Glad Tidings."
Sursum Corda.....Tours
Sanctus .....Gounod
Benedictus .....Cobb
Agnus Dei.....Bennett
Gloria in Excelsis.....Tours
Nunc Dimittis, Gregorian.
Recessional, "Hosanna, Son of Mary."
Choirmaster, Thomas Hickson; organist, Prof. H. B. Steele.

ST. JAMES'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

Processional, Hymn 49, "O Come, All Ye Faithful."
Te Deum in G.....Calkin
Benedictus in D.....Garrett
Introit .....Garrett
Communion service in E.....Baker
Hymn 51, "Hark! the Herald Angels."
Offertory .....Handel
Recessional, Hymn 60, "Angels from the Realms of Glory."
Organist and director, Alfred S. Baker.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
466 Columbus Avenue.

Processional, Hymn 59.....Sullivan
Venite in E flat.....Hopkins
Te Deum in F.....Tours
Benedictus in F.....Goss
Introit, Hymn 57.....Roper
Hymn 54.....Tansur
Communion office in F.....Tours
Offertory, "Sing and Rejoice".....Barnby
Recessional, Hymn 60.....Smart
Organist and choirmaster, R. H. Horne.

ST. LUKE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

Processional hymn, "Angels from the Realms".....Smart
Carol, "Hark! the Herald Angels"..
Mendelssohn
"Christians, Awake!".....Wainwright
"O Little Town of Bethlehem".....Redner
Venite, chant.....Carpenter
Proper Psalms, 19, 45, 85.
Te Deum in D.....Field
Benedictus in F.....Tours
Nicene Creed.....Gilbert
Anthem, Gloria, Twelfth Mass.....Mozart
Kyrie in F.....Tours
Gloria Tibi.....Tours
Hymn, Adeste Fideles.....Reading
Offertory, "Noël".....Adams
Doxology, "Old Hundredth."
Sanctus .....Tours
Communion, Hymn 225.....Hodges
Gloria in Excelsis.....Tours
Recessional, Hymn 61.....Greer
Organist and choirmaster, I. W. Carpenter.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
108 West Third Street.
The Rev. A. J. Thompson, Rector.

Organ prelude, Largo in A.....Hummel
Processional, Hymn 25, "Come Hither, Ye Faithful".....Reading
Venite, chant.....Aldrich
Proper Psalms, 19, 45, 85.
Gloria Patri in G.....G. J. Tattam
Te Deum in A flat.....Whitely
Jubilate in C.....G. J. Tattam
Introit, "Behold, I Bring You Good Tidings".....Clare
Kyrie and Gloria Tibi in E flat..
G. J. Tattam
Hymn, "Angels from the Realms of Glory".....Smart
Offertory, Andantino.....Guilmant
Sanctus in E flat.....G. J. Tattam
Communion hymn, "Bread of the World"..
Hodges
Gloria in Excelsis in E flat....G. J. Tattam
Nunc Dimittis.....Tonus Regius
Organ postlude, "Hallelujah".....Handel
Choir—Miss C. Browning and Miss E. Musso, sopranos; Miss E. Wegner and Miss J. Dunbar, contraltos; W. E. Townshend and G. Fischer, tenors; Miss J. Vandenberg and R. J. Lipsey bassos. George J. Tattam, organist and choirmaster.

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL,
Hudson Street, opposite Grove Street.

10:30 A. M.—Service:
Processional, "Sing, Ye Faithful, Sing with Gladness."
Venite, Proper Psalms, 19, 45, 85...Chanted
Te Deum in C.....Gadsby
Introit, "There Were Shepherds".Vincent
Kyrie .....Hoffman
Hymn, "O Come, All Ye Faithful," Adeste Fideles.
Offertory, "Rejoice Greatly".....Handel
Communion office.....Tours
Recessional, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing."
Dr. Dykes
Soloists—Mrs. Robert Marshall, J. E. Tolson, Charles H. Elmes, and Master Harry Houteling; surpliced choir of forty voices. Frank P. Hoffman, organist and choirmaster.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.
The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, Minister.

Anthem, "Shout the Glad Tidings"..
Schnecker
Responses arranged from Sayriz.
Gloria Patri.....Norris
Anthem, "There Were Shepherds".Vincent
Gloria in Excelsis.....Old chant
Gloria Tibi.....Pleyel
Offertory anthem, "Cantique de Noël," solo and chorus.....A. Adams
Choir—Miss Bertha M. Cox, soprano; Miss Carrie Raymond, alto; H. R. Humphries, tenor and choirmaster; R. McConnell, bass; E. D. Jardine, organist.

SOUTH CHURCH,
Reformed Church in America,
Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.
The Rev. Roderick Terry, Pastor.

11 A. M.—Service:
Anthem, Christmas Oratorio.....Bach
Response to invocation.....Gerrit Smith
Sanctus, "Messe Solennelle"..
"Holy, Holy, Holy".....Gounod
Quartet, "While Shepherds Watched"..
Bartlett
Carol, "Lo! How a Rose E'er Blooming"..
Praetorius
Offertory, "My Heart, Ever Faithful"..
Bach
Anthem, "There Were Shepherds"..
Wareing
"Hark! the Herald Angels Sing."
Organ postlude, Pastoral Sonata.
Rheinberger
Choir.—First Quartet—Mrs. Gerrit Smith, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Charles Herbert Clarke, tenor; J. A. Metcalf, baritone. Second Quartet—Miss Walsh, soprano; Miss Ida F. Winslow, contralto; Bayard Hawthorne, tenor; W. P. Dickson, bass. Chorus of forty voices. Gerrit Smith, musical director, organist, and choirmaster; F. R. Gilbert, assistant organist.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West Forty-second Street.

Hymn, "Joy of the World".....S. Mason
Anthem, "The Syrian Shepherds"..
Ph. A. Otis
Offertory anthem, "O Little Town of Bethlehem".....P. A. Schnecker
Hymn, "Once in Royal David's City"..
J. A. Gauntlett
Anthem, "Brightest and Best of the Sons of Morning".....P. A. Schnecker
Hymn, "O Come, All Ye Faithful"..
M. A. Portagallo
Anthem, "There Were Shepherds"..
Dudley Buck
Hymn, "Hark! the Good Lord, the Saviour, Comes".....F. Haweis
Anthem, "Angels from the Realms of Glory".....P. A. Schnecker
Offertory anthem, "The Star of Bethlehem".....P. A. Schnecker
Hymn, "Messiah," "At Their Glad Approach".....G. F. Handel
Choir—Mrs. Henrietta Lawton, soprano; Miss C. Anderson, alto; Christopher Pritsch, tenor; Dr. Danforth, bass. P. Schnecker, organist and director.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

Introit, "The Morning Stars Sang Together".....Stainer
Communion Service in E flat.....A. J. Eyre
Offertory, "Noël".....Gounod

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

Te Deum in E.....G. W. Warren
Benedictus in E.....Warren
Introit, "Behold, I Bring You Glad Tidings".....C. W. Smith
Communion Service in E flat...Crulkshank

CALVARY CHURCH.

Processional Hymn 51.
Te Deum in B flat.....Stanford
Jubilate in B flat.....Stanford
Hymns 49 and 54.
Anthem, Isaiah xxv., 9; Psalm lxxxv., 9-11; St. Luke, i., 68.....West
Processional Hymn 60.

CATHEDRAL MISSION,
130 Stanton Street, New-York.

7 A. M.: Carols, Holy Communion, (choral,) address by the Rev. Francis R. Bateman.
10:30 A. M.: Morning prayer and Holy Communion.
Processional Hymn 56.....Yorkshire
Venite, Exultemus Domino.....Plain Song
Psalms, 19-45-85.....Selection for Christmas
Te Deum in C.....Stephens
Jubilate in D.....Fields
Introit Hymn, 51.....Mendelssohn
Kyrie
Gloria Tibi, } in F.....Tours
Sermon Hymn, 49.....Adeste Fidelis
Sermon....By the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D. D.
Offertory Anthem, "Sing, O Heavens".Tours
Sanctus .....Wesley
Communion Hymn, 225...Eucharistic Hymn
Gloria in Excelsis in F.....Tours
Nunc Dimittis.....Plain Song
W. B. Crabtree, musical director; W. H. Ferris, assistant; F. H. Potter soloist.

Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street.
The Rev. J. B. Niese, Rector.

10:30 A. M.—Service:
Processional, "Hark! the Herald Angels"..
Mendelssohn
Venite.....Anglican Chant
Te Deum, Benedictus, E flat.....Fitzhugh
Introit, "O Come, All Ye Faithful," Adeste Fideles, Kyrie.....Stainer
Hymn, "It Came Upon the Midnight"..
Sullivan
Offertory, "Cantique de Noël".....Adam
Sanctus .....Barnby
Communion Hymn, "Bread of the World"..
Garrett
Gloria in Excelsis.....Old Chant
Recessional, "Angels from the Realms of Glory".....Smart
Choirmaster, E. J. Fitzhugh.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
Bushwick Avenue and Cooper Street.
The Rev. J. Clarence Jones, Rector.

10:30 A. M.—Service:
Processional Hymn, Adeste Fideles..
J. Reading
Introit, Anthem, "Sing, O Sing, This Blessed Morn".....Henry Leslie
Hymn, "O Little Town of Bethlehem."
Composed especially for St. Thomas's choir by W. G. Hammond.
Communion Service, Missa de Sancto Amphibalo.....B. Agutter
Offertory Anthem, "There Were Shepherds"
Sydenham
Recessional Hymn, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing".....Mendelssohn
Miss Bella M. Jackson, soprano soloist; William G. Hammond, organist and choirmaster.

TALES OF THE CLOAKROOM

Early Trials of Some Members of the "Millionaires'" Club.

EXPERIENCES OF FUTURE SENATORS

Mr. Perkins's Rescue of Mutinous Fellow-Sailors—Mr. Roach's Encounter with a Dakota Blizzard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Many good stories drift out of the Senate cloakrooms. Some of the men who belong to the "millionaires' club" were forced to battle with adverse circumstances in early life, and it would be strange if their experiences should not furnish material for interesting stories. One who will take the trouble to study the skeleton autobiographies in the Congressional Directory will find that the proportion of members of the Senate who started out in life financially well equipped is very small. If the testimony of some of the Senators is to be believed, their early efforts were marked by great privations.

Senator Perkins of California, who was born in Maine, went to sea as a cabin boy at the tender age of twelve years. The country now knows that he has been Governor of California and that he is one of the chief commercial men on the Pacific coast. Stewart of Nevada, although he possessed a good education when he started westward, in 1849, went to work with pick and shovel in California, and thus laid the foundation of his career. Once in a while Mr. Stewart diverges from his favorite theme, "the crime of 1873," long enough to narrate some of his experiences in the mining camps of California and Nevada, and at such times he is thoroughly entertaining. Despite his years, he is still full of vigor, and one who observes his erect form and listens to one of his silver speeches is bound to get the impression that "Bill" Stewart cut a considerable figure among the Argonauts.

As a connecting link between the commonplace present and the red-shirted, high-booted, and slouch-hatted past, Stewart is unique. His colleague, John P. Jones, was also a placer-miner in California in the early days of the gold excitement. He was born in England, but was brought to this country in his infancy, and had a hard battle with life before he "struck pay dirt."

Senator Dubois was United States Marshal of Idaho from 1882 to 1886, and felt the rough edge of life before he returned to the East as a delegate in Congress. Mr. Shoup, who divides with him the honor of representing Idaho in the upper chamber, was a Federal scout in the Southwest during the war, and later a miner, stock raiser, and finally Governor of his adopted State. Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota was a laborer in the employment of a United States Deputy Surveyor when he entered Dakota Territory in 1869. He became a surveyor, then a real-estate agent, and eventually a lawyer and a Senator.

Mr. Roach, who was born in Washington, went to Dakota Territory in 1879, and became a mail carrier in a country where one might ride all day without seeing a human being or anything more companionable than a coyote. Naturally, he became a prominent figure, as mail carriers are apt to be in sparsely-settled communities, and when Dakota took on a "boom" and gave to the Union the two States of North and South Dakota, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Dakota. Defeated, he tried again in the next election, and again failed. Then he turned his attention to the position of United States Senator, and in 1893, after balloting thirty-three days, the fusion Legislature elected him to his present position.

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All of these Senators are good story tellers, and, by reason of their varied experiences, they are not obliged to employ second-hand material in furnishing entertainment to their friends. Mr. Perkins has a new story for every demand. His latest one concerns a mutiny on shipboard, a perilous escape which he planned, and his meeting, forty years later, with one of the men who succeeded, with his help, in getting out of a bad scrape.

"It was in December, 1854," said Mr. Perkins, "that I shipped on the Lizzie Thompson, bound from St. John, N. B., to a European port with a cargo of deals. The Lizzie Thompson was a full-rigged ship with a miscellaneous crew, some of the men being from New-England. The Captain's name was Oliver, and he and I hailed from the same town in Maine. Right here let me say that there were so many people in Maine of the name of Perkins that the custom had become general of distinguishing them by their middle names, and for that reason I was known as George Clement, the 'Perkins' being reserved for extraordinary occasions. I had first gone to sea when twelve years old, and when I shipped on the Lizzie Thompson I was sixteen, and thought I knew a good deal about nautical matters.

The crew had engaged to make the voyage for £13 6s. per man. The ship was new, and we had not been long at sea before she began 'spitting oakum,' which, in the language of the landsman, means that the oakum with which her seams were closed did not stick as it should. When the leak was discovered, the Captain ordered all hands to the pumps, much to the disgust of the crew, which had already begun to be dissatisfied with the vessel. A few hours' pumping was sufficient to bring them to the point of insubordination, and they declared to the Captain that they would not work the ship unless she was put about for St. John. The Captain demurred, and the crew mutinied, and the Captain was obliged to surrender. The leaky craft got back to St. John without mishap, and as soon as her anchor was down I, the Captain went ashore, returning with several officers, who placed the men under arrest. Owing to my acquaintance with the Captain and my tender years I was not molested.

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"There were four New-England boys in the crew, and the night of our arrival in the harbor they appealed to me to help them get away. At first I refused, but they urged me so strongly that finally I agreed to aid them. There was a boat lying alongside, and by dint of careful manoeuvring it was towed forward and made fast to a sheet. When the officer on watch was well aft, I gave the signal, and three of the men dropped into the boat with me. The fourth desired to take his sea chest with him, but I objected, and as he did not hasten I cast off the painter. The tide rises about twenty-eight feet in St. John Harbor, and was at full flood when the boat was cast adrift. We shot by the ship like a shot, and although the men on guard fired at us we got away without mishap. I put the three men ashore, and when the tide changed managed to skull the boat back to the ship. The Captain was much incensed at my action, and made all manner of threats, but nothing was done with me.

"The next year I shipped for California. One day last month, just as I was preparing to start from California for Washington, a man entered my office. He was a tall, robust fellow of about my own age.

"'Are you George Clements?' he asked.

"'Yes,' I replied, my thoughts going back to the old Maine custom.

"'From Maine?' he continued.

"'Yes.'

"'Were you on board the Lizzie Thompson in 1854 when the crew mutinied?'

"'I was.'

"'Do you remember the three boys you put ashore?'

"'Yes,' I said, still in doubt as to what he was getting at.

"'Well, I am one of those boys.'

"Of course, I had forgotten the man, but the facts he brought up convinced me that he was telling the truth. Just forty years, lacking a month, had passed since the night I put those homesick boys ashore. This man told me they had secreted themselves in a brig and thus managed to get away from St. John. He had had many adventures since, finally settling in San José, where he heard of me and decided that I must be his former shipmate. His chief object in calling on me was to ask for an easier job than he was then holding, and when I return to California I shall see if I can't do something for him. I never before was so impressed by the flight of time as I was when this old sailor stood before me and recounted our adventure of forty years ago."

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A large map of the Dakotas hangs on the wall of Senator Roach's committee room. There are two points marked on it which recall for him memories of hardships such as few men are ever called upon to endure. One is Grand Forks and the other Fort Totten. They are a hundred miles apart, and they mark the extremities of the post route over which he carried the mail for several years.

"It was in the Winter of 1879," said Mr. Roach, "when I was a 'tenderfoot,' that I had the most trying experience of my life. I had gone to Dakota to seek my fortune, and had secured a contract to carry the mails over the routes marked by those two points on the map. Grand Forks was then but a straggling village, and Fort Totten was in the Devil's Lake Reservation. There was no trail when I first began my work, and I found it necessary, in order to prevent getting lost, to erect mounds at intervals along the trail I broke. The region is a great, treeless, undulating plain, with few landmarks for the guidance of the traveler. The mounds were composed of sods, and, although they were only two or three feet high in reality, the rarified air of that wonderful region made them look like monuments at a distance of ten or fifteen miles.

"I employed a buckboard and two horses, and at first drove fifty miles a day, and then encamped for the night, rolling myself in my blankets and sleeping underneath the wagon. The second day out I would reach Fort Totten. After a while I established a half-way station, with an old man as keeper, so that I was reasonably sure of a fire and something to eat, and, best of all, somebody to talk to at the close of each day. My custom was to leave Grand Forks every Tuesday. Before the first Winter was far advanced I engaged a man to start from Fort Totten once a week with the mail and meet me at the half-way station, where we would exchange mail pouches. About twenty miles east of the station the Turtle River had to be forded. In the timber adjoining the stream a Norwegian had built himself a shanty and taken up a claim, so that, under the new arrangement, the trip was shorn of some of its original disagreeable features.

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"One day I started out from Grand Forks when a light snow was falling. I had my buckboard, and although I was certain that I would have trouble, I pushed on as rapidly as I could, the trail continually getting worse by reason of the snow. The air was quite clear, however, and I could see the mounds looming up ahead of me. When darkness came, I was still some distance from the half-way house, and but for the fact that the keeper had the forethought to hang out a lantern, I undoubtedly would have been obliged to stay out all that night, for when I saw the light I was a mile out of the road. All that night the snow continued to fall, and by morning a genuine blizzard was blowing. I doubt if the average Eastern reader knows anything about a blizzard. It is caused simply by the violent wind setting in motion the light snow which covers the ground. The air becomes dense with the whirling flakes, so that one cannot see a foot in front of him. One who is caught out in such a blizzard is in great danger, for he may pass within arm's length of a house without knowing of its proximity and keep wandering about until overtaken by cold and fatigue.

"My assistant from Fort Totten did not appear the next day, nor the next, nor the next, and the storm continued to rage. Saturday night it cleared up, and I determined to start back, in the hope that I might reach Grand Forks in time to take out the mail on the following Tuesday. The snow was about two feet deep on the ground, but the air was perfectly clear. It was impossible to use the buckboard, so I mounted one horse and led the other. All that day I proceeded slowly eastward, the horses not being able to move faster than a walk. While I was yet some distance from the Turtle River, I could see the timber along its banks and the particular point which I aimed to strike. In spite of all my efforts, however, I could not get within five miles of the stream before night came on. Not a star was to be seen, and there was absolutely nothing to guide me. I was all alone on that boundless prairie, with the mercury 20° below the freezing point. Although I was familiar with the trail, the snow was so deep that I could not see it, and even the horses were at fault. We plunged along in the general direction of the river, and finally reached the timber, but the spot where we halted was entirely unfamiliar to me. For a long time I considered the question whether I should go to the right or to the left in search of the ford and the Norwegian's house. When I had made up my mind to turn to the left, the horse I had been riding refused to budge. I coaxed and pounded him, but to no avail. He was utterly used up.

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"Despairing of getting further that night, I made a clearing at the base of a big tree, blanketed the horses, built a fire, and settled myself to pass a tedious night. I did not possess a mouthful of food, and had no fodder for the horses. In tramping around the bank of the river I discovered a spot where the snow was not very deep, and, on clearing it, found some grass, which I fed to the horses. All that night I leaned against the tree, smoking my pipe at intervals, not daring to go to sleep for fear that the wind would go out and I would freeze. The wind began to rise toward morning, and my heart stood still, for I realized that if a blizzard should catch me my chance of salvation would disappear.

"As soon as it became light enough to see distinctly, I made a survey of the region and saw the ford about a mile to my left. I got there as soon as possible and routed out the Norwegian, who supplied me with breakfast and my horses with a good feed. Then I started out again for Grand Forks, which was still about thirty miles away. I had proceeded perhaps twenty miles when another blizzard came howling about me. There I was, perched on a horse and leading another, and with the air so full of snow that I could not even see the led animal. The temperature kept getting lower, and my spirits descended in due proportion. I do not know how long I kept floundering about, but it was pitch dark when the horse I bestrode walked full-tilt against a building. I dismounted and found that we had collided with the barn of a Frenchman, whose claim lay about six miles from Grand Forks. Maybe I was not happy at that moment! I had been on horseback all day, without a mouthful to eat since morning, and was so benumbed with cold that I had almost lost the power to move.

"With great difficulty I passed around the angle of the building just in time to encounter the Frenchman, who had been feeding his stock. He made room for my horses in the little barn and then helped me into his shanty, where I was treated to the best the place afforded. That blizzard lasted three days and three nights, during which I was forced to remain at the Frenchman's house. When I finally reached Grand Forks I had been absent over ten days, and a party was just organizing to go out in search of my body, it being the general impression that I had perished.

"My Fort Totten assistant had even a more severe trial than I was subjected to. Not finding me at the half-way station when he reached there, and knowing that it was essential that the mail should leave Grand Forks every Tuesday, he had pushed ahead, reached Grand Forks, and returned nearly to the half-way station when the second blizzard overtook him. Incredible as it may seem, he remained two days and a half on a slight elevation in the prairie without eating, drinking, or sleeping. One of his horses was frozen to death, and he saved his own life only by walking continually up and down a narrow space where the snow lay lightly. When the storm cleared he found that he was within a mile of the station. Not one man in a thousand would have proved as faithful as he or been able to withstand the privations he encountered."

Mr. Roach says there is no place for him equal to North Dakota. He loves the boundless plains and the magnificent climate, and even the memory of the blizzards he has encountered does not weaken his allegiance to his adopted State.

Attempts to Burn a Chicago Hotel.

From The Chicago Times, Dec. 19.

Two attempts to burn the big stone-front building known as the Waite Block and Hotel Holland, at Fifty-third Street and Lake Avenue, were made Tuesday. In both cases the fire was quickly discovered and the scheme of the incendiary frustrated. The building is five stories high and extends half a block on Lake Avenue and half that distance on Fifty-third Street. The first fire was discovered yesterday forenoon. A quantity of paper and refuse had been piled on top of the boiler in the basement of the hotel and set on fire. The second fire occurred at 10 o'clock last evening, the fire being set in a rubbish room adjoining the hotel boiler room. Monday an attempt was made to injure the machinery which runs the elevator of the Waite Block by stuffing waste into the pump. This might have resulted in a large amount of damage and possibly loss of life. Frank B. Bort, manager of the hotel, thought the fires were the work of some maliciously-inclined person, but could form no idea as to his identity. Mr. Bort was not aware that he or the hotel company possessed an enemy who would be likely to commit such an act.

Watchfulness Over the Pension Roll.

From The Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.

Anything for which the struggling people of this country pay $500,000 a day is worth scrutinizing. That was about the sum paid for pensions when Mr. Cleveland came into the Presidency the second time, and yet there are howling demagogues who condemn him because he prosecutes swindlers like Van Leuven of Lime Springs. Congressmen who provide themselves with salaries and private secretaries out of the public funds object to appropriations for men enough to scrutinize the pension rolls.

FISHING EXCLUDES CONTEMPLATION

Pastime of the Patient, Beatitude of the Unexpectant, Craft of the Contented but Not Dreamy.

H. D. Traill in The London Daily Telegraph.

It has been affirmed again and again in your hearing, and frequently for your benefit, that the pool below the falls is full of salmon; and, strange to say, the statement is true. But you have been also assured—not so often, indeed, nor with so obvious a desire to be believed—that it is hopeless to approach them with the artificial fly, which also you confess to yourself, with an aching back and arms, is as true as the other. That deep, black basin, in which the foaming, hurrying waters, fresh from their last jump of twenty feet, so suddenly lose themselves and become still, is a veritable nest of the black-backed, silver-sided fish—a nest and a playground, in which they are disporting themselves after the most tantalizing fashion. There is scarcely a square yard of that dark, almost motionless body of water, stretching from the foot of the falls to the next shallow "run," some forty yards below, on which black back and silver sides have not now and again shown themselves during the last half hour for the space of a brief contemptuous leap in the air—as often as not within a foot or two of your fly.

It is not the fly's fault that he is neglected; of that you are well assured. That artfully-constructed lure possesses everything calculated to charm the eye. It is yellow and black and green and hectic red; and resembling, as it should resemble, nothing either in heaven above or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, it ought surely to attract any salmon possessing a spark of intelligent curiosity. To be continually changing your flies could only confuse and dishearten him. It might impress him with the idea that the field of the unknown is too vast for his investigation, and lead him to abandon further inquiry as hopeless. As to the reckless step adopted by the disgusted angler of anecdote, who is said to have flung his fly book bodily into the water, with an indignant challenge to the fish to "choose for himself," that was a mere counsel of despair. Still, an hour or so of futile stream whipping makes one feel a little like Prospero, when he announced his intention of burying his rod "certain fathoms in the earth," and added that "deeper than did ever plummet sound," he would drown his "book."

I wonder (with the assistance of a pipe) why angling was ever called the "contemplative man's recreation." The unscrupulous rhetorician who so described it can never, one would think, have tried even "trouting with the artificial fly," to say nothing of manipulating an eighteen-foot salmon rod. For what can you contemplate with this "no-handed engine," swaying backward and forward, periodically, and waving thirty or forty feet of wet line from its bending top, while you "stand ready to strike once and strike no more"? What can you contemplate, with feet planted on two slightly-submerged boulders, and a watery abyss a couple of fathoms deep within easy slipping distance? Success or death? The first is always problematical in this particular pastime; the second, in your most desponding moments, looms only too near. But neither kind of contemplation is intended in the above often-quoted description of the angler's sport. What is meant is that it affords him unequaled facilities for reflection on any abstract subject to which he may choose to direct his thoughts; that it is favorable to ruminations on free will, on fatalism, on the higher mathematics, on the proceedings of the London County Council, on the workings of the Nonconformist conscience, or on what not else. But is it? Does it leave room in his mind for anything outside it, or beyond the also all-absorbing considerations of casting his fly and keeping his footing? No one who has ever fairly tried it can believe for a moment that it does. Even Julius Caesar, who could read, write, dictate, conduct a plan of campaign, carry on a political intrigue, and do a few other things simultaneously, would have had to drop some of them if he had attempted to add salmon fishing to the number. He could have continued to dictate, perhaps—many anglers who happen to know the "proper fly" better than their companion are very good at dictating even to this day—but he would have found the demands of the sport too exacting to allow him to do much else.

No doubt there is a "contemplative" form of angling, but how different is its scene and its surroundings from this! From the tumbling fall and swirling rapids, the bowlder-barred river bed, the hanging woods and heathery precipices of this wild Ross-shire glen, the mind travels imaginatively to some green, sequestered reach of the lazy Thames, with the quiet evening closing in, and the cattle standing knee-deep at the meadow-side in water warmed by a long day's sun. There, seated side by side on camp stools resting firmly on the flat bottom of their tight-moored punt, you may any day see two or more specimens of the really contemplative angler. Their soft felt hats are drawn over their heavy brows; their floats cock motionless at full length of their tautened lines on the surface of the water; their rods, tucked in the usual fashion under the arm, do not, however, disdain the additional support of one well-rounded knee, the left hand being laid flat upon its fellow-limb. Remove their rods, and their attitude would be precisely that of the seated colossi on the Nile bank at Thebes, save that the vocal Memnon and his giant colleague gaze straight before them to the eastward, while the heads of the two anglers are bent somewhat downward, and that of one of them inclined slightly to one side, as though his thoughts were of a more subtle description than those of the other. This motionless couple are undoubtedly "contemplating." They have been engaged in that occupation since the early afternoon, and their reverie (ever since the stone bottle was emptied) has become so deep that neither of them has for more than an hour lifted his line out of the water to examine his bait. Sunset has been observed to produce upon these profound thinkers an effect not unlike that which the statue of Memnon underwent at the rising of the orb of day. A droning sound has been distinctly heard at such moments from one of these seated figures in punts, a sound sometimes followed by an abrupt start, as though the contemplative mind had suddenly landed on the shores of reality, after many hours of "voyaging through strange seas of thought alone."

This, to be sure, is a form of the gentle pastime which fairly corresponds to the well-known description of it above referred to. Bottom fishing from a punt does undoubtedly afford a reasonable facilities for contemplating whatever you please. That many of the persons devoted to this variety of the sport habitually choose to contemplate that part of their bodies which formed a centre of ecstatic reverie to the mediæval Quietists is a mere matter of individual preference. They might concentrate their attention upon anything else they chose, from the anima mundi to the Autumn handicaps. No physical effort, except at comparatively rare intervals, is demanded of them, to the dissipation of their energies and the distraction of their minds. No obligation to excessive vigilance of eye or readiness of hand is imposed. There is a sort of tacit agreement between them and the fish, that the latter shall to a certain extent co-operate in his own capture. On the rare occasions when this co-operation is so active as to make the sport "too good," the bottom fisher has of course no time to contemplate; but Nature, in settling the proportion of fishhooks to fish, and in prescribing the general attitude of the fish to the fish-hook, has kindly assured the bottom fisher of sufficient leisure for contemplation as a general rule. But is there any other known form of angling which can honestly be described as contemplative? Is spinning with a minnow for trout or perch contemplative? Is trolling for pike? Is dibbing—or dibbling—for chub? Can we "contemplate" while we sniggle for eels? Or while we bob for cod for them? Is contemplation possible for him who seeks to capture roach with a single hair—as "beauty draws us"—and an honorable understanding that he will "strike" at the first faintest flicker of his porcupine quill? Is it possible for him who hauls out sellocks three or four at a time with a stiff rod thrust from a rocking boat over an unquiet sea? Or, lastly, is it even conceivable as an occupation for him who pays out and puts in yards upon yards of dripping handline in the hope of finding it laden with the whiting and mackerel, or it may be with the cod and conger of our coasts? Why, almost the only thing which you cannot get out of fishing, as practiced in any one of these ways, is contemplation. There are facilities for, or opportunities of, or temptations to nearly everything else—good exercise, the wetting of feet, the spoiling of clothes, the catching of colds, the consumption of strong waters, the emission of strong language—to all these and many more forms of human activity the pursuit of fish conduces, or may conduce; but to contemplation—no! Let us call it if we like, the pastime of the patient, the beatitude of the unexpectant, the craft of the contented; but do not—do not let us, except with all due reserve and proviso, describe it any longer as the "contemplative man's pastime."

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1—SECOND FLOOR FRONT SUITE, NEAR 5TH Av., 51st St.; excellent table; references. 74 West 35th St.

3 EAST 47th ST.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, or suite, in 25-foot house; private table optional.

23d ST., 128 EAST.—Second floor and other rooms en suite or separate; good table; select house.

34th ST., 2 WEST, ONE DOOR from 5th Av.—Handsomely-furnished second floor; private table.

36th, 146 EAST.—Desirable second-floor front room, dressing room attached; table, house first-class; references.

47th ST., 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

141 EAST 53d ST., near LEXINGTON Av.—French boarding; nicely-furnished parlor and other rooms.

Furnished Rooms.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegantly-furnished gentlemen's apartments; private bath; also small room; breakfast; reference.

261 WEST 20th ST.—Hall room, nicely furnished; large closet; also back parlor; rent reasonable; references.

381 4th AV.—A beautiful parlor bedroom, with bath, at very moderate price. Second bell.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,
81st ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
One very desirable corner suite of rooms to rent, unfurnished. Apply at office of hotel.

Situations Wanted—Females.

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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 1,793 3d Av., near 99th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant; thoroughly competent; best city reference. E. D., Box 172, 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an expert Englishwoman; trained to her profession; takes full charge marketing, dinner, and luncheon parties; kitchenmaid required; first-class references. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; willing to go by the week or month; no objections to the country; best reference. Call, Monday, 915 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By North of Ireland young woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; baking a specialty; best city reference. M. A., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; by the day, week, or month. 331 West 40th St., two flights up.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER.—By French widow. Mme. Rouillard, 183 West 22d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By American woman to go out by day; cooking or any kind of domestic work; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city references. E. C., 270 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent laundress by day or any kind of work. 331 West 30th St., bell 7.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced; competent in all branches; by day; private families; best references; terms moderate for season; by letter. Mme. Mene, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; or seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. S., 1,696 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or at home; excellent cutter and fitter; quick worker; moderate prices; best references. B. C., 821 6th Av.

Housework.

HOUSECLEANING, &c.—A lady would like to find scrubbing or housecleaning for respectable woman, whom she can recommend; or the care of an empty house, for very low wages. Call, Thursday, Dec. 27, between 11 and 1:30, at present employer's, 3 University Place.

HOUSEWORK.—By thoroughly-competent woman; good cook and laundress; small wages; best references. 351 East 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, gents' and family washing at 75c per dozen; references. Mrs. Johnson, 128 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress or cook to go out by the day or week, or would take fine washing home. 348 East 65th St., care Kane.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Go out by day or take home any kind of plain sewing or darning; terms reasonable. M. R., 356 West 33d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Go out by the day or to assist dressmaker. J. G., 497 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as a professional waitress in a private family to serve luncheon and dinners; city reference. C. C., Box 149, 1,242 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING, IRONING, or CLEANING.—By a respectable woman; good reference. Mrs. McNally, 217 1st St., top floor, Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES TO travel to Europe as lady's maid or nurse; can take charge of an infant or invalid; never sick; good references. 252 West 75th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By competent stenographer and typewriter; several years' experience; either mercantile or literary; familiar with German and French. Business, Box 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds of stenographic work; moderate salary. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended butler; perfectly competent and experienced; strictly sober, trustworthy, and steady man; tall, of neat appearance; willing and obliging; very good references; employer, with whom he has lived several years, can be seen. Schenling, 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By English couple; wife excellent cook; all kinds of high-class cooking; dinner parties, luncheons, &c., man good valet; silver and table decorator; age, 40; recommended by leading families. Donly, 232 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly first-class man; 14 years' London service; good valet and expert at silver; age, 40; height, 6 feet; good references. H. S., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, where a second man or parlormaid is kept; understands well the care of silver; six years' reference. J. T., care of E. Glass, 101 West 52d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—Is good valet; can act as chef, having learned cooking; trained in Paris and London; will prove strictly honest and economical. V., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man of much experience as butler in private family; has good personal city reference; town or country. Butler, Box 215 Times.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman as butler and valet; well up in all duties; height, 5 feet 9 inches; three years' good reference from last place. H. R., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, sober, trustworthy, and willing; charge of parlor floor; good valet; best references. M. G., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young colored man, single, in private family, or would serve dinners; good city reference; last employer can be seen. G., 145 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Englishman; good habits; best city references from former and last employers, or personal reference. R. P., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and SECOND MAN.—Lady would like to recommend her men; both thoroughly experienced. H. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By Frenchman; cook; lately landed; speaks English; trained in Paris and London; strictly respectable and steady; moderate terms. R., care of Rues, 145 West 31st St.

CHEF.—Competent and sober; good references; reasonable salary. George Fenoglio, 431 7th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman would like to procure situation for English coachman; disengaged on account of gentleman giving up horses and going South; reliable man with horses, carriages, and harness; sober, honest, and polite; stylish city driver; best reference. H. C. H., 251 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young single man; age 26; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good driver; four years' references from last employer, who can be seen. P. S., 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; used to a private stable; good careful driver and stylish appearance; city or country; first-class reference. John, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; married; medium size; age, 36; understands his business thoroughly; good driver; strictly temperate; knows the city; good references; willing and obliging. W. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad Jan. 1 would like to find situation for his coachman; English; medium size; strictly sober, and understands his business; can be highly recommended. Bamforth, 147 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By Scotch Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; city references; city or country. William, 20 East 39th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—A gentleman giving up horses highly recommends his coachman; age, 34; single; city or country. A. B., 57 East 33d St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By single German; best city references; last employer can be seen; city or country. B. G., 52 East 61st St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

Situations Wanted—Males.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; understands proper care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; take full charge of gentleman's private establishment; age, 37; married; no family; strictly sober; ten years' best city reference; good appearance; stylish driver. 898 3d Av., Bryon's bell.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Present employers desire to obtain a situation for a married man as a generally useful man, as coachman, or any position, or care of old gentleman, before or after January, 1895; he is thoroughly honest, willing, reliable, and strictly temperate. 2 West 75th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; reference. M. H., 100 Trinity Place.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience with growing plants, grapes, peaches, figs, roses, vegetables, lawns, trees, shrubs, and hardy plants; references. Gardener, 215 Times.

GARDENER.—Single man; first-class references as to character, habits, and ability. Competent, Box 183 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man, Irish, lately landed, as groom in the city, or coachman in the country; understands the care of fine horses and harness. McKeon, 421 East 15th St.

GROOM and FOOTMAN.—By a young man of 34 years; unexceptional references from last employer. 166 East 38th St., private stable.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—English; just disengaged; competent in all household duties; good city reference; left for good reasons. W., care of Blakeman, 330 West 49th St.

SECOND MAN.—By experienced young Englishman; good valet, understands his duties thoroughly; expert at silver; personal reference. H. B., 909 6th Av., second flat.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman in private family; city references. E. T., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, Protestant, strictly temperate, as useful man in private family or club, or where he can learn waiting; can furnish references. James Wilson, 30 Ogden St., Orange, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; American; 32; thoroughly understands care brasses, silver, windows, all kinds furnaces; three years' best reference. Respectable, Box 371 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Scotchman to make himself useful in country; can milk; tend horses; moderate wages. J. S., 152 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young Swede; sober; well educated, speaks German and English; used to traveling, as valet with a gentleman or in private family; moderate wages; good references. Olafson, Box 210 Times.

VALET and TRAVELING SERVANT.—By a trustworthy man, speaking five languages; knows the Continent well; moderate salary required; highest city references. Charles, care of Mr. Nilsen, 165 West 11th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, NURSE, or COMPANION to Invalid Gentleman.—By experienced young man of unexceptionable character. P. Meyers, 221 East 58th St.

ATTENDANT and COMPANION.—By competent young Frenchman; well educated; neat appearance; highest references. V. M., Box 313, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young man, (38,) Swede, as cook in private family; has ten years' first-class reference. T. T., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

DETECTIVE.—Does confidential work; acts as private messenger; Christmas presents delivered. Burk, 203 East 48th St.

ENGINEER.—By American; practical; United States marine and city papers; reference and bonds. Logan, 208 8th Av.

FARMER.—By an experienced American; capacity for managing large farm, stock raising, or dairy; wife first-class buttermaker; on gentleman's place or farm. Sober, Post Office, Hoboken, N. J.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By young man as general houseworker; eight years' reference. Advertiser, 347 West 23d St.

WATCHMAN.—Night or day; by trustworthy, experienced Scotchman; age, 40; single; A1 references. B., Box 342 Times Up-Town.

YOUNG MAN, WITH AUSTRALIAN CONNECTION and experience, would represent New-York house. Integrity, Box 183 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 2-5 and 27 3d Av., or 11 Abingdon Square, New-York City.

Hotels.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Central Park West, 72d and 71st Sts.
THE LARGEST AND MOST
MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IN THE WORLD.
TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT GUESTS.
Richard H. Stearns, Managing Director

HOTEL VENDOME,
Broadway and 41st St., New-York.
CONTAINING 300 ROOMS, 100 OF WHICH WITH PRIVATE BATH. CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. LIGHTED ENTIRELY WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS. OFFERS FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS AT POPULAR PRICES.
LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor. O. D. POTTER, Manager.

HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. and 42D ST., NEW-YORK.
(American Plan.)
FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY. A select home for permanent and transient guests. SUPERIOR CUISINE AND APPOINTMENTS.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

Winter Resorts.

Thomasville, Ga.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
OPENS DEC. 15, 1894.
For circulars, &c., address
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.
Circulars and photographs at office of "THE OUTLOOK." Astor Place, New-York City.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD,
SUMMIT, N. J.
600 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.
Fifty minutes by Morris and Essex Railroad.
Pure, balmy air, highly recommended for throat trouble. 400-foot piazza inclosed in glass.

Pianos.

POETIC EMERSON PIANOS.
65,000 IN USE. ESTAB. 1849. PRICES FOR REGULAR STYLES OF UPRIGHTS FROM $350 TO $600. OTHER PROMINENT MAKERS', $100 UPWARD; EASY TERMS; RENTED AND EXCHANGED.
SEE OUR SELF-PLAYING PIANO. (WE HAVE NO SO-CALLED "BARGAINS.")
OPEN EVENINGS. EMERSON WAREROOMS, 92 5th AV., NEAR 14th ST.

WALTERS PIANOS.
Largest stock. Bargains, $50 up. Cash, credit, rent, or exchange. 57 and 59 University Place, 84 East 12th St.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in leading American and European cities. The reputation of this school is a guaranty of its superiority.

HOW TO GET STRONG, reduce corpulency, relieve dyspepsia. Go to Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; SUPERIOR advantages; special rates after the holidays. S. E. COOK, Waterloo, N. Y.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Class and private lessons. Men's class commences Dec. 3, (new.) THE AMSTERDAM.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

The Wild Ride.

Louise Imogen Guiney in The Chap Book.

I hear in my heart, I hear in its ominous pulses,
All day the commotion of sinewy, mane-tossing horses;
All night, from their cells, the importunate tramping and neighing.

Let cowards and laggards fall back; but alert to the saddle,
Straight, grim, and abreast, vault our weather-worn galloping legion,
With stirrup-cup each to the one gracious woman that loves him.

The road is through dolor and dread, over crags and morasses;
There are shapes by the way, there are things that appal or entice us;
What odds? We are knights, and our souls are but bent on the riding!

Thought's self is a vanishing wing, and joy is a cobweb,
And friendship a flower in the dust, and glory a sunbeam;
Not here is our prize, nor, alas! after these our pursuing.

A dipping of plumes

NEWARK SOCIETY EVENTS

A Christmas Carnival in Which Pretty Children Danced.

MANY RECEPTIONS DURING THE WEEK

"Enlisted for the War" to be Produced by Society Amateurs Next Friday Afternoon and Night.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—Major Henry Dietz of Wilsey Street this city returned from Europe yesterday and was given an informal reception at Lehmann's Hotel in the afternoon. Mr. Dietz, in an appropriate speech, thanked his friends for their warm feeling toward him. He was presented with a beautiful diamond stud.

Albert Capone and Jesse Hatfield, two well-known artists of this city, have returned from a sketching tour through Central America and Europe. Their portfolio contains a choice collection of sketches and paintings, descriptive of the scenes of their travels.

Prof. L. F. Segadlo, assisted by his pupils, gave a Christmas carnival at Miner's Theatre yesterday afternoon which was a very pretty affair. Seldom has the theatre presented such a striking appearance. The house was well filled with parents, brothers, sisters, relatives, and friends of the children. On the stage were the children, and while they performed the various dances on the programme they presented a very pretty picture.

The dancers were the recipients of many bouquets, which were presented to them at various stages of the performance. The first part of the programme had fourteen dances, embracing dancing as a pastime and aesthetic body culture and dancing as an art. The second part consisted of twenty-one dances, representing aesthetic body culture, winding up with a grand tableau by all the members of the class.

Mrs. John A. Nichols of 14 Fulton Street gave a tea Thursday to introduce her daughter, Miss Madge Nichols, to society. The parlors were thronged with a very liberal representation of Newark society, and Miss Nichols was heartily congratulated upon her début. The house was prettily decorated, and conspicuous among the adornments were a score of beautiful bouquets sent to Miss Nichols by her friends. Mrs. Nichols and her daughter were assisted in receiving by Miss Gilchrist. They will be at home Fridays, Jan. 11 and 18.

The Institute Dramatic Association will produce the three-act drama, entitled "Enlisted for the War," on Friday next, afternoon and evening, at the Catholic Institute Hall, New Street. The cast includes many well-known amateurs, and the play has been carefully rehearsed under the direction of John N. Fennelly. Miss Nellie Walsh, who met with much success while with the Harrison Young Men's Christian Association, will appear in the rôle of Gaylie Gifford, and Miss Nellie Boyle of this city, formerly of New-York, will make her first appearance in amateur dramatics in this city in this production.

Mrs. William Morton, the wife of Col. Morton, manager of Miner's Theatre, entertained his Honor Mayor Liebkuecher and family on Thursday evening at the performance of "Carmen" by the Duff Opera Company.

Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow of Prospect Street, East Orange, has issued cards for a dance at the Essex County Clubhouse on New-Year's Eve.

James Sauvage and his son, Tonzo Sauvage, will leave Newark to-morrow evening for a concert tour of piano and vocal recitals in the West. They will appear at Lima, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Toledo, Ohio, at which latter place they will be the guests of the Eurydice Ladies' Club. They will return to Newark in time to be in their places in the Peddle Church on Sunday, Jan. 6. On Sunday, Dec. 30, Forman Smith will be at the organ in the Peddle Church.

FOUND SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Clerk Schuessler's Swindling Methods Baffle the Experts.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—William G. Schuessler, a clerk in the Tax Arrearage Collector's office, who was suspended on Dec. 15, was found to be $422 short in his accounts, and is a prisoner here in default of $1,000 bail on the charge of embezzlement.

When the Aldermen were informed that there were glaring discrepancies in the books of ex-Clerk Schuessler, the Finance Committee of the Common Council met in the upper floor of the City Hall. The Mayor and City Counsel Riger, Auditor Runyon, and Expert Hewson, also were in attendance. The meeting was held behind closed doors. Mr. Hewson was directed, after Schuessler's dismissal, to examine the latter's books, and he discovered the shortage.

Each day it is the custom of the chief clerk in the Arrearage Office to turn the money collections of the day over to the Tax Collector, in the office up stairs. At the end of each week he was supposed to make a full statement in writing of his week's work. Clerk Schuessler had a method peculiarly his own of doing this work. So peculiar was it, that after three months' continuous work on the books, Expert Hewson has not been able fully to master it. He explained to the committee that the books were in a very disordered state, and it was next to impossible to learn accurately what the exact amount of the shortage was. He went through the books from Dec. 15 of this year, the day of Schuessler's dismissal to December of the preceding year. The clerk was appointed in June of last year. So far as Mr. Hewson could learn in his investigations, the total shortage is $422.

He concluded from his examination of the books that the shortage was brought about in the following manner: When a debtor called at the basement office to pay his tax arrears, the clerk took the money, but failed to enter it in the proper docket at the time. Nor was this money sent up stairs to the Tax Collector. In the course of a week or two, when more money was received and there was an accumulation of the money held back, the clerk would enter in the proper books the amounts received in th preceding weeks, but would hold back the money taken in more recently. In this way a payment made in the office would not be entered in the books until several weeks or a month later. In the endeavor to conceal these embezzlements, the accounts necessarily became badly tangled, and the expert, with all his cleverness, could not disentangle them.

FRANKLIN MURPHY INDORSED.

The Frelinghuysen Lancers Urge His Election to the Senate.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—The Frelinghuysen Lancers have adopted the following:

"The candidacy of Franklin Murphy having been announced for the office of United States Senator, we desire, as members of the Frelinghuysen Lancers' Association, to express to the public our hearty indorsement of the gentleman named for said office. Knowing full well his sterling qualities as a gentleman and a capable and successful business man, and fully indorsing the resolution offered at the Orange Convention that the Senatorial representative should come from this section of the State, we by this means make public our individual and association support of Mr. Murphy as such candidate, and pledged him our best efforts."

This action was taken by a unanimous rising vote of the association at a meeting held on Dec. 20, copies of which are to be mailed to the State Senator and to each member of the Assembly from Essex County.

FAMILY TROUBLES THE CAUSE.

Louis Lieder Tries to Commit Suicide After a Night of Drinking.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—Family troubles are said to have caused Louis Lieder to attempt to take his life to-day at his home in Irvington, a suburb of this city. At 10:30 o'clock this morning Lieder, who is nineteen years old, shot himself through the left lung. The bullet came near penetrating his heart. The Fourth Precinct Police Station of this city was notified, and a patrol wagon took the young man to St. Barnabas Hospital, where at 10 o'clock tonight it was reported that he was still alive. rated, Louis living with his father, and two rated, Louis living with his father and two other brothers with their mother. Last night Louis drank to excess, and it was not until this morning that he was persuaded to go home. He arrived in a cab and his father upbraided him. Thereupon Louis procured a revolver and fired. His father is a saloon keeper.

A MANAGER'S SCENERY ATTACHED

Seized on Complaint of One of His Singers, Who Demands Her Salary.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—On Wednesday evening the Duff Opera Company opened a three days' engagement at Miner's Theatre. About 10 o'clock Saturday night the scenery and property of the company was taken charge of by Constable Benedict.

Miss Nita Carrite, who assumed the rôle of the coquettish Carmen, secured the attachment against the property of the company for back wages amounting to $373.52. Owing to the failure of Mr. Duff to meet the demand, the effects were placed in storage.

Both Col. Morton, manager of the theatre, and Mr. Reeve, manager of the company, denied any knowledge of the attachment. The company is booked to perform to-morrow night in New-Haven.

Her Residence Proved a Vacant Lot.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—Martha Brennan, aged forty-one years, who gave her address as 15 Madison Street, was arrested last night on a charge of shoplifting preferred by Hahne & Co. The Third Precinct police were asked to notify her husband, but 15 Madison Street turned out to be a vacant lot. Meanwhile Chief Hopper gave instructions to have the woman paroled.

TO PURIFY THE CITY OF TRENTON

Public Sentiment Aroused and a Vigorous War to be Waged Against All Vice and Immorality.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—There is to be a general purification of the City of Trenton. The authorities have been spurred to action by the expressed indignation of the citizens. A reign of terror has extended through that part of the city where the disorderly houses exist. Maria Dexter has been sent to the State prison for one year for keeping a disorderly house. Chief of Police McChesney announces that he is preparing a list of all the disorderly houses in the city for the inspection of the Grand Jury. The list includes the names of the owners of the property, the inmates, and the principal patrons.

There has been a stampede from that part of the town known as the "Tenderloin," and some houses have closed their doors and turned the women on the street. Trenton has less than 60,000 inhabitants, yet it has 384 saloons and 110 disorderly houses. The inmates of these houses number about 300. Since the raids in New-York many women have landed here, and disorderly houses have increased about 50 per cent. They have flourished principally because Trenton, as the capital city, has a large transient population, brought here by political conventions, the meeting of the Legislature, the meeting of the grand bodies of secret societies and conventions, and gatherings of all kinds.

The Police Commissioners a few weeks ago announced their intention of putting these places under police control, and the Chief, acting under the suggestion, has begun to work. The owners of the properties many of them well-known benevolent gentlemen, have been notified that they can be indicted under the law for leasing their property for such uses, and they are getting rid of dangerous tenants.

The Excise Commissioners come in for much condemnation for allowing the saloons to sell liquor on Sundays. About one-half of them are doing business, and no effort is made to stop them. Prize fighting, which was very general here, has been stopped by the Commissioners. W. A. Venter, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, has begun a crusade and expects to have the assistance of the clergymen and laymen. He hopes to make public sentiment so strong that the officials will do their duty.

WAR ON OLEOMARGARINE VENDERS

New-Jersey Not Such a Haven of Refuge as They Had Expected.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—The decision recently rendered by the United States Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the Massachusetts law regarding the sale of oleomargarine, in which it is held that "substitutes designed to look like butter are deceptive and fraudulent, and the States may exclude them without encroaching on the right of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce," has thrown consternation into the the ranks of the dealers in oleomargarine in the States which, by statute, prohibit the manufacture and sale of this counterfeit dairy product.

They are now practically barred from continuing a business which has of late years grown to vast proportions, and in which large sums of money are invested. By the decision alluded to, the large dealers in this article are driven out of business in the prohibitory States, and, owing to the fact that the New-Jersey law under certain conditions does not prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, they have selected this State as a basis of operations, and have recently been dumping large quantities of the stuff in Jersey City and other localities.

In so doing, however, they have not been particular enough to observe in all respects the law of this State regarding the branding of packages, and this and other violations of the law are now receiving the attention of State Dairy Commissioner George W. McGuire, who proposes that the laws of this State for the protection of dairy products shall be strictly enforced. With that object in view, he has given special instructions to his deputies, with the result that several violations of the law have already been detected and complaints ordered. The chief one was against Amon & Person of Jersey City, who are the Eastern selling agents of most of the large Western manufacturers, and handle large quantities of oleomargarine.

AN APPEAL BY RAHWAY MINISTERS

The Question of Licensing Saloons Discussed in the Pulpit.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 23.—The ministers of all the Protestant churches of Rahway, excepting the Episcopal, came out today in the pulpit and made earnest pleas against licensing those saloons in Rahway against whose proprietors complaints have been made to the Common Council by the Law Enforcement League.

After calling upon their congregations to give their attention to these matters "which concern every home in the city," petitions asking the Council to refuse to relicense these saloons were passed through the congregations. They were largely signed. It is proposed by the league to have the laws enforced, if possible.

Death of the Pioneer of Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—L. Carmichael Barmore, aged fifty-seven years, who had been Senator James A. Bradley's Superintendent for over twenty years, died last night of a complication of diseases. He was a pioneer resident of Asbury Park, and superintended the work of laying out all the streets of the town. He made himself famous by building the board walk along the beach front. He also engaged in other enterprises for Senator Bradley. Before coming to Asbury Park, he was employed as an engineer on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

Bicycler Caught by a Detective.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—Joseph Michaels hired a bicycle of Benjamin Van Buren two weeks ago, and failed to return it. He was arrested in Hawley, Penn., and to-day he and the wheel were brought back by a detective.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 23.—A. D. Cady, a dentist of Kenton, Ohio, is under arrest here charged with counterfeiting. A search of Cady's office at Kenton led to the discovery of a large number of molds and dies for the making of silver coin. He had several counterfeit dollars on his person when arrested.

CONTRASTS OF TRINITY

Sunday in the Church and in a Corporation Tenement.

FROM SANCTUARY TO BEER PARTY

While Dr. Dix Preached of the Hereafter, Besotted Men and Women Were Drinking in Their Rookery.

Very different are the ways in which the members of the Trinity Church Corporation and some of the occupants of their ramshackle tenements spend the Sabbath.

A reporter for The New-York Times attended the services at Trinity Church yesterday morning, and went from there to the dilapidated tenement 83 Charlton Street, near Greenwich Street.

In the splendid religious sanctuary that stands at the head of Wall Street were gathered the Church Wardens and Vestrymen, and a large and select congregation to hear the Gospel eloquently preached by the rector, the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.

As the reporter passed in through the costly bronze doors the grand notes of an anthem broke upon his ear. In the soft, subdued light that came through the lofty stained-glass windows the surpliced choir was dimly visible near the great, white altar. The reporter was conducted to a front seat, where he could hear the sermon to the best advantage.

Soon the Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity and head of the corporation, came forward in his robes to preach.

He discoursed on the beauty and happiness of a Christian life. He told his hearers of the glories of the hereafter, and advised them to remove their eyes from the past and fix them on the great, white throne of Heaven. He dilated on the darkness of the unchristian life.

His text was Matthew, xxv., vi.; "But at midnight there is a cry, Behold the bridegroom! Come ye forth to meet him."

Among the things the Rev. Dr. Dix said were:

"The Jews were blessed because they had knowledge of Jehovah. But they were not able to comprehend and appreciate the fact that when the evening of the old world came to an end with the death of our Lord there came a new world full of lightness and joy.

"The past is a fearful gulf into which the Old World fell—fell without a sound, for there is nothing to strike against in tnis fathomless abyss.

"Like the procession of the cycles, like the course of the Christian year, culminating in the blessed Christmastide, such a course does each life lead.

"Each life here is but the twilight of that which is to follow.

"What thought can be more blessed than this, that we are going toward the great white throne, to the all-loving Being that knows our every action?

"Fearful as is the future, it is even more dreadful to look at the past—to think how impossible to recall it. Let us give up looking to the past, then, and turn our eyes to the front.

"The night is far spent. Behold, the Bridegroom cometh. Prepare to meet Him!

"The infidel, the unbeliever, the skeptic is no safe prophet to follow. The lifting of the veil of hypocrisy and deceit is sure to come.

"Repeat with fear and faith the 'Dies Irae.' At that hour everything is at an end for you. Nothing remains—nor house, nor wife, nor children, nor friends; no more work, no more spending of money. The dial of time is shattered for you. Its hands are broken.

"One need not look, then, to see those people who lead a dark and sinful life—a life with no devotion, with no holy aim. Such a life is like the last hour in life, when the sun is setting, never to rise again. The flame of love is gone out there, the fire of charity is extinguished.

"To love the Lord's appearing—to wish for His coming. Oh! what a consecrated life!"

From the church the reporter went to 83 Charlton Street. It is one of the worst tenements in New-York. It is a tumble-down frame shanty, one of a row of similar structures belonging to Trinity Church Corporation—and it has been one of the landmarks of the neighborhood for three-quarters of a century.

There were eight deaths at 83 Charlton Street in three years. Five of those who died there were little children, none of them over three years old. The house has been the subject of complaint to the Board of Health, and the premises were ordered repaired. The place is in as bad condition now as it ever was.

It was with difficulty that the reporter groped his way up the dark and crooked stairs, the walls of which were greasy and grimy to the touch. In a sudden turn in the hall the reporter stumbled against a door. There was no transom over the door, and it was almost impossible to see anything.

From the other side of the door, curses, the sound of scuffling, and a variety of confused noises proceeded.

In response to a knock a middle-aged woman came to the door. She hiccoughed as she opened the door. Gazing out into the hall with bleary eyes, she steadied herself against the doorpost and inquired:

"Well, (hic,) what is it?"

"Can you tell me how many persons live in this tenement?" was asked.

Just then one of men came forward. He was considerably under the influence of liquor.

There were two women and three men in the room and five or six children. The children ranged in age from two to fifteen years. At the side of the room opposite the door was a table, littered with empty beer bottles. A man and a woman were sitting at the table. Several of the younger children were clinging to the skirts of the drunken woman at the door. The older children were over by the table, on which were the empty beer and liquor bottles.

The man who had come to the door took the woman roughly by the arm. "Sit down," he said. "You ain't fit to talk."

The woman reeled to a chair, dragging the children at ner skirts. The man swore violently at the reporter, and asked him what he wanted. The question was repeated.

"That's none of your business," he said.

The woman spoke up. "I don't know how many there are in the house," she said. "I've got five children myself."

The man shoved her toward the table, and looked in a menacing way at the reporter.

"Get out," he said, with an oath, "or I'll put you out."

The woman added her curses to those of the man, and the door was shut violently.

"Well, they are bad," said Robert Graham, Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, a prominent organization of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country, speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday of the New-York tenements generally. "But you can't class them altogether, for there are tenements and tenements.

"It is one of the most difficult problems in the City of New-York, and I don't see the way out myself. Robert Fulton Cutting, who knows more about the subject than any one I know, and who has put up some good houses himself, says he is not going to spend any more money upon tenements in this city. The solution of the problem of comfortable and sanitary living for the poor people depends upon rapid and cheap transit, he says, and I agree with him. If cheap workingmen's trains can be run in London at early hours in the morning and evening, there is no reason why a similar arrangement cannot be made in New-York. Five cents ought to enable them to reach any part of the suburbs.

"There being no back streets makes the tenement house question an urgent one in New-York. Everything has to come out the front door. If all the rubbish and garbage is not put out in front of the house to putrify in the streets, which is bad, it is thrown into the cellar, which is infinitely worse. It was stated at a meeting of the Tenement-House Commission, I believe, that fifty barrels of refuse were taken from one tenement house cellar. If there were back streets, the houses could not be built eight rooms deep, a condition which makes it impossible to light all the rooms from the back and front.

"As the tenements are built now, all the inside rooms are lighted from a central shaft, which is dark, unhealthy, and full of bad odors. The houses are skinned in every particular to make room. The passageways are as narrow as they can be, and the staircases dark in proportion. Whether that can be mended in the present condition of New-York, I don't know.

"Alfred White's tenements in Brooklyn are model ones, and rented at reasonable rates. He has been entirely satisfied with them.

"It is fair to compare New-York with London as to rents. London has 5,000,000 inhabitants, and New-York 1,750,000. New-York is certainly circumscribed by reason of its being on an island. The population must be more concrete, while in London there is room for expansion.

"In New-York tenements are five and six stories high, and in London they are two stories, and never more than three. In New-York there is twice as large a population upon the same area of land. But, taking all things into consideration, the rents in New-York should not be greater than in London. In my opinion they are now about double for the same accommodation. In order to be correct I put the question to Mr. Gold of Washington, who has made a study of the subject in this country and abroad, and he verified my opinion that the rents here were double those in London."

As illustrations of satisfactory houses for the poorer classes, Mr. Graham mentioned the artisans' dwellings put up in London by the fund left by George Peabody, the American banker, and another set of houses put up by a wealthy brewer, with the improvement over the Peabody houses that they were rented only to families with an income below a certain sum. He also referred to the work of Miss Octavia Hill in the same city, where, as a philanthropic agent, or rent collector, she helped to elevate the people, as well as to look after their financial interests. He thought this work might be duplicated in New-York.

In Birmingham, Mr. Graham said, with Joseph Chamberlain as Mayor, and a strong body of municipal officers prominent business men, forty-three acres of land were cleared and $8,000,000 spent in putting up suitable artisans' dwellings by the municipality. It has now been carried on twenty years, and is a great financial success, as well as an advantage to the city in regard to its sanitary and municipal conditions. The houses were built with five rooms each, all sanitary, drained and supplied with water, and rented for less than $1.50 a month, or five and sixpence. Land being dearer in New-York, he said, the same financial results could not be obtained as in Birmingham, but as such a thing was possible there it was to a measurable degree in New-York, always with the consideration that the work be carried on by honest workers. It could not be done by the class of men who have been in power in New-York.

"There are two things to be considered in this tenement house question," Mr. Graham went on: "First, the house the people live in, and, second, the people who live in the house. There is a great reform needed among the masses of people. If simple explanatory lessons could be given to the women it would be a great help.

"Take the subject of water in the houses. An unlimited supply is a great advantage, but it has also its disadvantages. If there are sinks and traps on each floor, you will find that all sorts of rubbish is washed down into them, and the pipes will be stopped up and overflowing. The people need education.

"But there is a power in New-York that has authority to prevent many of these unsanitary conditions. The Board of Health has ample power. It need not allow such a crowded condition as sixteen persons living in three rooms. It isn't for me to say whether it has the ability to do it. If its members say they need fifty men, and have only five, why then it is only for them to show cause why the work cannot be done.

"A further question is, is there a particular man or body of men in New-York capable of dealing with this tenement-house problem? In my opinion it can be dealt with only by the municipality, always supposing that honest men are in power. They should have power to condemn and purchase land at a fair price. If the municipality will not put up proper houses, it will have to be left to private individuals, and they will have to be philanthropists."

Mr. Graham, in connection with his work in the Church Temperance Society, has just completed a thorough set of social statistics of St. Augustine Parish, one of the Trinity Churches, taking in the most densely populated parts of the city. It is included in the boundaries of Broadway, Essex Canal, and East Fifth Streets. It includes three sections whose residents are respectively Germans, Hebrews, and Italians, 75 per cent of each in a section.

The work was a labor of twelve months, and cost $2,000. Mr. Graham believes that similar statistics should be taken throughout the entire city, on the principle that the disease cannot be cured until it is known.

A Republican Programme.

From The Sioux City (Iowa) Tribune.

The Burlington Hawkeye has the intrepidity to outline what it says will be the Republican programme in 1896. It makes a list of twelve things which it declares the party will favor. This sounds formidable and explicit, but a closer examination is unsatisfactory. The first plank is that there shall be "a revision of the tariff for a better protection of American interests and to correct the anomalies of the present anomalous law." Does this mean that the tariff is to be raised? That more "protection" is to be injected into it? If so, the Democratic Party is content. The second plank is "a reform of the currency." What reform, it is proper to ask? The rest of the programme embraces minor matters, principally in regard to questions of administration. As to silver, The Hawkeye promises "an international effort to deal with the silver problem." What rot!

Farms and Homes in West Virginia.

From The Baltimore American.

A census bulletin just issued shows that West Virginia holds its own in the matter of farms and houses in comparison with other States. About three-fourths of the farmers own their own land, of which only one-eighth owe upon mortgage indebtedness. The liens average one-third of the value, making an annual interest charge of $41 to each family. The average farm mortgage is $664. In houses other than farms West Virginia has thirty house owners without and seven with incumbrance to the hundred families.

Trolley Car Crushes a Boy's Foot.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—James Heavy, seven years old, of 264 Varick Street, was knocked down by a motor on Montgomery Street this afternoon and had his right foot crushed. City Physician Gray carried the boy in his arms to the City Hospital, where the foot was amputated, after which he was removed to his home. Hugh McCormack, the motorman, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Charged with Stealing Presents.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—Peter F. Cox, who has been employed in the Post Office as a clerk for three years, was arrested last night, charged with stealing a package addressed to a man residing in a town in Norway, and which contained a scarf and two handkerchiefs. Cox was arraigned before Commissioner Linsley Rowe, and held for examination.

Burglars in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 23.—The house of Matthew Mitchell in Grove Street, East Orange, was entered by thieves last night while the family were away and silverware and jewelry valued at $300 were stolen. No clue to the thieves has been found.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Burlington, N. J., Dec. 23.—Bridget Doyle, the old lady who was stabbed Dec. 13 by Albert Clymer, a burglar, is dying, her physician stating that she can live but a few hours.

Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 23.—William T. Byrnes of this city murdered his nephew, John P. Byrnes, this afternoon. The men quarreled over a money matter.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Adolph Jacobson was arrested to-day for alleged forgeries committed in New-York about a year ago, amounting to about $1,700. Jacobson was a bottler, and had some connection with a brewery. He admits to being $200 short in his accounts, and says he will return without requisition papers.

EXTREME NOVELTIES

Just received, three cases of the celebrated "Furrowed and Rock" Crepon, in a number of rich colorings and designs, including evening shades.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

"THE NEW HARTFORD,"

Equal in Effect to an Oriental, from a Small Mat to Any Size of Carpet, at 37 1-2 Cents per Square Foot.

We offer, to introduce our new

WOOL "SAKAI" RUGS,

AT 15 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the Mats and Rugs, and **17 1-2 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT** for the Carpets.

We have also made from remnants, odd pieces and patterns of every quality of Carpets, RUGS (WITH BORDERS) suitable for all kinds of rooms,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

Bring size of room.

No Nursery complete without one of our **"BROWNIE RUGS" FOR THE CHILDREN AT $10.00 EACH.**

Furniture.

We have made up a large number of Parlor Suits, odd pieces and Fancy Chairs, also a large variety of Fancy Articles,

OUR OWN UPHOLSTERING,

Suitable for Holiday Presents,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL XMAS.

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The Genuine Rogers Goods,

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A GREAT VARIETY OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR **HOLIDAY GIFTS,** AND USE ON ALL OCCASIONS, MADE BY.

ROGERS & BROTHER,

16 CORTLANDT STREET.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Lillian Russell Much Better.—The rest taken by Lillian Russell Saturday afternoon proved to be a most judicious course of action on her part. Her sore throat became so much relieved that she was able to sing Saturday night, although her voice gave indications of her trouble. Yesterday the soreness had been very much allayed, and there is no doubt of her being able to fill her engagement at the Columbia Theatre, in Brooklyn, this week. A very large audience heard her sing for the last time at Abbey's Theatre, but it would have been still larger had not the rumor spread that no performance would be given. Miss Russell goes from Brooklyn next week to Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's Tremont Theatre, in Boston, where she is booked for an extended season.

—The Last of "Esmeralda."—But six more performances of "Esmeralda" will be given at Palmer's Theatre, including the special Christmas matinée to-morrow. The theatre will be closed all day Saturday to enable Charles Frohman to complete the arrangements for the production of "The Fatal Card" next Monday night. A large amount of heavy and cumbersome scenery is required for this melodrama, and it will take Saturday and Sunday to get it into place and in working order. The rehearsals of the play are so far advanced that, so far as the cast is concerned, it could be presented to-night, if necessary. Time has been kept at the theatre to make a long run, should it prove to be the popular success anticipated by Mr. Frohman and Mr. Palmer.

—"Sans Gêne" in Buffalo.—Manager Augustus Pitou presents Sardou's "Mme. Sans Gêne" in Buffalo to-night for the second time within three weeks. Excursion trains are to be run from other cities and towns within fifty miles of Buffalo. The Meech Brothers, who manage the theatre, telegraph Manager Pitou that not in their twenty-five years of management has there ever been such an advance sale of seats for any star or play. Mr. Pitou has arranged to repeat the play in Baltimore next week and in Washington the week following, reaching the Broadway Theatre Jan. 14, for the first production in this city.

—"A Dresden Shepherdess."—Aime Lachaume, composer of the music of "A Dresden Shepherdess," the pantomime to be produced to-night at the Eden Musée, will play the piano and conduct the orchestra. Mr. Lachaume is the solo pianist of the Ysaye Concert Company, and his managers, Arthur and Johnston, have permitted him to cancel his engagement for to-night in order to be present at the first hearing of his music in America. After to-night Joseph Pizzarello will conduct the orchestra.

—Prosecutions of a Minstrel.—W. S. Cleveland, proprietor of the minstrel show bearing his name, was arrested in Delphos, Ohio, last week, thrown into jail, and refused bail, on the charge of giving a performance without having first procured a village license. He was fined $10 and costs and told to hurry out of town. He has begun an action against the town for $50,000 damages. He says that the cause of his trouble was the spite of the Town Marshal, whom his doorkeeper mistook for a "hoodlum," and refused him free admission.

—Racine's Birthday.—The birthday of Racine was celebrated at the Renaissance Theatre, in Paris, last Thursday afternoon, by the presentation of "Phèdre," with Sarah Bernhardt in the leading rôle, and "A Première," a one-act play, in prose, by Edward Harancourt, with Messrs. Guitry, Jean Coquelin, Montigny, Monrose Laroche, and Mlle. Leonic Burchel in the cast. The anniversary was observed in the Théâtre Français in the evening.

Calvé Is Indignant.—The story that she is suffering from cancer is indignantly denied by Calvé. She is now singing in Madrid, and will go from there to fill an engagement at Monte Carlo, after which she is to go to Russia. Calvé has not forgotten the warmth of her reception by the people of this country, and never wearies of telling her friends of the generosity of the American public. She expects to return here next season.

—"Trilby" to be Dramatized.—Manager A. M. Palmer has secured from the Harper Brothers and George Du Maurier the right to dramatize and present "Trilby" on the stage. Du Maurier's consent was received by cable late Saturday night. The work of dramatization will be performed by Paul M. Potter, and Mr. Palmer hopes to be able to produce the play before the close of the present season.

—Modern History on the Stage.—Marcel Durer and Henry Moreau have written a spectacular drama, in five acts and seven tableaux, called "The French in Madagascar," which has been accepted for production at the Ambigu, Paris, by Director Georges Grisier. The date for its presentation has not yet been fixed.

Verdi's Gift to Musicians.

Verdi is credited with the intention of doing something both handsome and original with the fortune which he has accumulated during his lifetime. The news comes from Genoa that the great composer has been engaged during the last few days in putting into final shape his last will and testament. Verdi has no son, and he recognizes no obligation to enrich any distant relations that he may possess. He, therefore, directs that the 10,000,000 lire which he will leave behind him shall be employed in making happy those who helped him to earn them, namely, musicians and lyric artists. A magnificent palace is to be built in his grounds, and this is to form the home of Italian musicians and singers who may find themselves in straitened circumstances at the close of their careers.

The internal arrangements of this mansion are to be of the most comfortable and perfect description. The number of inmates provided for will be 200 of both sexes. Their musical tastes are not to be forgotten. Throughout the establishment there will be at least fifty pianos and several organs. There will be a large concert hall, provided with a stage, and a large library will be at the disposal of the inhabitants. It is reported that the plans for this benevolent project are already completed, and that Verdi cherishes the hope that he himself may yet be present at the inauguration. The work is, therefore, to be begun immediately. "This will be my last work" are words attributed to the composer, when he had completed his will, in the presence of the witnesses.

Canada and the Union.

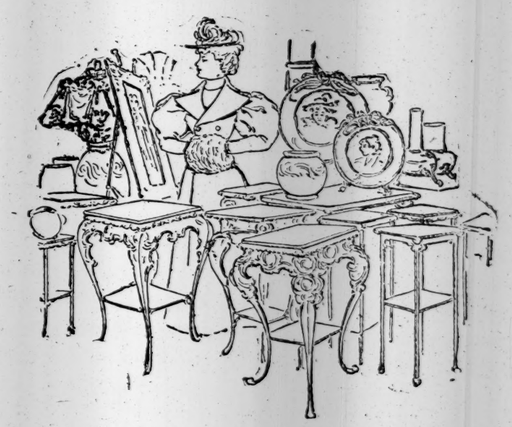
From The Boston Globe.

Senator Gallinger has no doubt of the ultimate political union of Canada and the United States. Our national door is left ajar, and Canada can come in and be welcome when she desires; but she will not be unduly urged or drawn in by force.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Open This Evening.



CLEARING SALE.

Our Entire Stock

HOLIDAY GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Joseph A. Viler, 719 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, appeared in the Harlem Police Court yesterday against George Anderson and Thomas Dare, whom he charges with having robbed him of his diamond stud as he was leaving a Third Avenue elevated train. The prisoners were held for examination in default of $2,000 bail.

—Morris Cohen, Chairman of the Protective Cloakmakers' Association, 316 Delancey Street, was held in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday to answer to the charge made by Marks Cohen, 66 Suffolk Street, of keeping a gambling house in the association's rooms. Marks Cohen said he lost $6. Joseph Barondess was in court, but had nothing to say.

—Two women, giving their names as Helen Youngstern and Rachel Leppman of 29 Hester Street, charged with shoplifting, were arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and denied the charge, claiming that it was a case of mistaken identity. Justice Feitner held them for examination on Wednesday next.

—For picking pockets in front of a Sixth Avenue store on Saturday afternoon, Abram Finkel, fourteen years old, living at 57 Norfolk Street, was yesterday arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court, and turned over to the Gerry society to await an examination.

—Minnie Bermeister, a domestic, thirty-six years old, was arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, and held for trial on the charge of shoplifting. When searched there were found concealed about her person a number of pieces of jewelry.

—The loss by the fire early yesterday at 5 and 7 Dey Street, occupied by the E. S. Greeley Company, manufacturers of electrical supplies, was confined to the stock and lower part of the building. It may amount to $15,000.

—Maggie Muretha, five years old, has been missing from her home, 434 West Thirty-eighth Street, since last Friday night. A general alarm has been sent out by the police.

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Fella Weltz, a dressmaker of 430 Watkins Street, disappeared from her home Friday last, and a warrant was issued for her arrest on the charge of grand larceny. She was traced to Philadelphia, where she was arrested at 1402 South Seventh Street, and is now locked up in Brooklyn. It is alleged that she took away dress goods and other articles valued at $285. She will be arraigned before Justice Quigley to-day.

—Edward Carlsen, a sailor on the United States torpedo boat Vesuvius, was waylaid by three men in Canton Street early yesterday morning and robbed. He had only 60 cents. John Hughes of 160 West Ninth Street, Michael Gleason of 446 Smith Street, and Thomas Donnolly of 142 West Ninth Street were arrested.

—A fair-complexioned man, about thirty years old, who said he was anxious to see Dr. William Hintchinson of 205 Clinton Street, was ushered into the latter's reception room Saturday. When the physician arrived he discovered that the patient had disappeared, as had also a forty-five dollar overcoat.

—Stephen Hague, thirty-eight years old, of 133 Thirty-third Street, a clerk who had been out of work and who had taken to drink, died yesterday from the effects of an overdose of colchicum which he had taken Friday. He had swallowed two ounces of the drug.

—Mrs. Mary Hayes, twenty-three years old, of 333 Oakland Street, fell from the second-story window of her residence early yesterday morning, sustaining a fracture of the collarbone. She was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

—Dr. William H. Cameron of 93 St. Mark's Avenue was a passenger on a Seventh Avenue trolley car Saturday night. When he alighted he found that a pickpocket had taken his open-faced gold watch, valued at $50.

—A fire in the one-story frame building at 441 Madison Street, occupied by A. A. Cornelius, horseshoer, did $1,000 damage yesterday afternoon. The cause of the fire is not known.

—James Cole, forty-two years old, of 507 Baltic Street, was found dead in the hayloft over the stable of Michael Hosey, 509 Baltic Street, yesterday. Death was due to alcoholism.

—Fire in the carriage factory of Hillary Deenhane, 127 to 131 Wallabout Street, caused a damage to the stock and the building of $1,000 yesterday morning.

Long Island.

—Meridian Lodge, F. and A. M., of Islip has elected the following officers: J. L. Halsey, Master; John N. Frazer, Senior Warden; Josiah Robbins, Junior Warden; H. C. Haff, Secretary; George Coe, Treasurer; George B. Howell, Chaplain; Harry P. Haff, Senior Deacon; Joseph A. Moore, Junior Deacon; John Saunders, Senior Master of Ceremonies; John C. Kavaltsick, Junior Master of Ceremonies; James I. Smith, Tiler; Henry C. Haff, Trustee. The installation of the new officials will take place Monday evening, Jan. 7.

—The Jamaica Board of Health has given the proprietors of a piggery and a bone boiling establishment until next Wednesday to comply with the health laws. If the orders of the board are not complied with, both establishments will be removed by force.

—The Islip Board of Education has started a crusade against cigarette smoking. Every tobacco dealer and storekeeper in the village has been notified that prosecution will follow unless the practice of selling cigarettes to boys is discontinued.

—Albert Page, while at work in an excavation for an icehouse at Southampton, Saturday, was buried by a cave-in. It took several hours' hard work to dig him out. He was severely injured about the head and body.

—An old-fashioned carol service will be rendered this evening by the vested choir of Grace Church, Jamaica, under the direction of Frank E. Hopkins, the organist.

—The German Lutheran residents in Whitestone are considering the feasibility of building a church. At present they have to go to College Point for worship.

An Opening for the Pugilists.

From The Chicago Dispatch.

If the killing of Bowen puts an end to prize fighting in this country, we see no reason why Mr. Corbett should not found a school of oratory and elocution.

DEFINITION OF DRESS GOODS TERMS

**Glossary of

Monday
Dec. 24-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE CHANGES AT HARVARD

New Instructors, Officers, and Courses of Study Announced.

ARCHITECTURE A NEW DEPARTMENT

Major Higginson and Samuel Hoar Are Made Fellows of the University—Edwin P. Seaver an Overseer.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec 23.—The annual catalogue of Harvard University was issued on Thursday. In size it is larger than the edition of last year, numbering 623 pages. There are a number of interesting changes recorded in the list of officers and instructors.

Prof. Henry B. Hill takes the late Prof. Cooke's place as director of the chemical laboratory.

The late Frank Bolles still has no successor as Secretary of the university, Mr. Richard Cobb being known only as acting Secretary, and Assistant Prof. Morris H. Morgan of the classical department performing the duties of Secretary to the Faculty.

Major Henry L. Higginson succeeds the late John Quincy Adams as Fellow of the university, and Samuel Hoar is a new member of the same board.

The vacancy on the Board of Overseers caused by the death of Prof. Torrey has been filled by Edwin P. Seaver. The other new Overseers, who will serve for six years, are Augustus Hemenway, C. C. Beaman, Samuel A. Green, William Lawrence, and Frederic C. Lowell.

Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter and the Rev. Philip A. Moxom succeed the Rev. Washington Gladden and the Rev. Leighton Parks on the Board of Preachers.

In the Faculty of Arts and Sciences there are a number of changes. Prof. B. H. Nash, Prof. C. J. White, George Bendelair, and Dr. A. W. Huntington Love resigned. Prof. George M. Lane has been made Professor Emeritus of Latin. H. L. Warren has been promoted from instructor to Assistant Professor of Architecture, and eight instructors—James L. Love, Joseph Torrey, Henry L. Smythe, R. T. Jackson, Hammond Lamont, Lewis J. Johnson, John H. Gardiner, and Comfort A. Adams, Jr., have been added to the Faculty. Profs. Taussig, Toy, Wright, and Wendell are absent on their sabbatical year.

Profs. White and Allen and Drs. Snow and Huntington have been succeeded on the Administrative Board of the college by Prof. Royce and Messrs. Torrey, Baker, and Davenport.

The most important change in courses is the dropping of chemistry A from the prescribed work for freshmen. The requirements for English have been greatly changed, as outlined in The New-York Times of last Monday, and two new departments, those of military science and architecture, have been added.

Ten new courses are to be given next Summer, including two in English literature, history, and physical geography, and one in common law, plane geometry, mineralogy, and physiology.

There are now 448,460 volumes in the university library, an increase of 16,810 over last year. Stephen Salisbury has succeeded the late Robert C. Winthrop as Chairman of Trustees of the Peabody Museum.

The sixth number of The Advocate appeared on Wednesday, with stories by Louis How, '95; Townsend Walsh, '95; poems by Louis How and E. G. Knoblauch, '96, and other articles by H. H. Chamberlain, '95, and A. S. Pier, '95.

The two performances of Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin" by members of Le Cercle Français were given at Union Hall, Boston, last Monday evening, and at Battle Hall, Cambridge, on Wednesday evening. There were large audiences present, all the parts were well acted, and the ballets and the music were especially noteworthy.

The following officers of the Peripatetic Club have been elected: President—D. Hunt, '97; Vice President—A. R. Wendell, '96; Secretary—W. R. Mansfield, '97; Treasurer—E. C. Ellis, L. S.

Harvard University receives $59,000 by the will of the late Henry Saltonstall, '48. The money will not be available until the death of the testator's wife, who has a life interest in the property.

The Christmas recess begins Monday, Dec. 24, and ends Wednesday, Jan. 2. All students must register before 12 o'clock on Thursday, Jan. 3.

The provisional list of midyear examinations has been posted. Recitations and lectures will end on Wednesday, Jan. 24, and the entire time from the following day to and including Saturday, Feb. 9, will be given up to examinations. The plan of holding some of the examinations, which was attempted at the midyear last year, in the afternoon, has apparently been abandoned.

James Jeffrey Roche addressed the Catholic Club last Tuesday evening on the life and works of John Boyle O'Reilly. The two public lecturs, the first to come in January and the last about Easter, will be given, respectively, by Bishop Spaulding of Illinois and by Archbishop Ireland. The next two smoke talks will be addressed by Prof. Norton and Prof. Shaler.

The annual assignment of deturs, or awards, for high scholarship, has just been announced as follows: From '95, J. E. Crocker, H. B. Foster, D. G. Mason, W. B. Noyes, and V. S. Thomas; from '96, L. A. Ames and H. G. Wyer; from '97, C. E. Brown, P. W. Brown, H. H. Batcheldet, E. C. L. Clarke, G. M. H. Dove, C. D. Drew, M. E. Fenellosa, J. E. Gregg, J. B. Hayward, H. H. Hill, A. S. Howard, A. E. King, W. W. Lancaster, F. T. Lewis, H. M. Wydenberg, J. Nobler, R. E. Olds, S. Oppenheimer, W. B. Parker, R. W. Sprague, D. Sullivan, W. B. Truesdell, H. W. Waterman, F. M. Weld, E. H. Wells, B., Wirthrop, and B. Myman.

The annual concert of the Pierian Sodality, Glee, Banjo, Mandolin, and Guitar Clubs was held in Sanders Theatre last Tuesday evening. The musical clubs, with the exception of the Pierian Sodality, left Cambridge on Friday evening for their annual Christmas trip. They will give concerts in Worcester, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Chicago, returning to Cambridge on Thursday morning, Jan. 3.

J. L. Bremer, '96, and J. T. Emmott, '95, have been elected, respectively, temporary President and Secretary of the Banjo Club.

The following officers of the Harvard Young Men's Christian Association have been elected: President—W. L. Van Kleeck, '95; Vice President—H. L. W. Snell, '95; Second Vice President—E. Von Mach, '95; Third Vice President—W. W. Orr, '96; Treasurer—R. C. Thomas, '96; Recording Secretary—E. M. Greene, '96; Librarian—W. W. Rockwell, '95.

Two portraits of Nicholas and Sarah Sever, which were hung on the wall of the staircase in Sever Hall leading to the second story, have been missing for some days. It is supposed that the theft is more a piece of deviltry than of maliciousness, and consequently the portraits are expected to be replaced voluntarily before long.

The cost of board at Memorial Hall for the first third of the present college year is $4 a week.

C. T. Copeland lectured on the life and works of the late Robert Louis Stevenson at his weekly talk in Sever Hall last Tuesday evening.

The twenty-first volume of The Harvard Index was issued on Friday. Its publisher is William B. Wolfe, '95, business manager of The Crimson, and the price has been reduced from 75 to 50 cents. The volume contains the usual lists of members of the university, officers, and members of clubs, athletic records, and various other matters of interest to Harvard men.

The Directors of the Memorial Hall Dining Association held a special meeting on Thursday to reconsider the vote whereby the gallery of Memorial Hall was closed to visitors Thursday afternoons at the close of vesper services. Only two Directors voted to rescind the order, but, as no quorum was present, the matter will come up again at a meeting to be held directly after the Christmas recess.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Cooperative Society held Thursday evening the resignations of Prof. A. A. Howard, J. C. Breckinridge, L. S., and A. H. Brewer, '96, were accepted. Mr. W. N. Bates, for the university at large, B. G. Waters, L. S., and L. W. Mott, '96, were elected in their places. Prof. F. C. de Sunnchiast was elected to represent the Faculty on the board.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale addressed the Religious Union Monday evening on "The National Church in America."

The Intercollegiate chess tournament, in which Harvard, Columbia, Yale and Princeton will compete for the championship, will begin at the rooms of the Harvard School, New York City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, and will end the following Tuesday.

Miss Alice Arnold, '95, has been unanimously elected President of the Idler Club of Radcliffe College.

CHRISTMAS VACATION AT YALE.

Students Will Not Have to Return to Work Until Jan. 8.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 23.—The first college term for this year ended Wednesday, when the Christmas vacation began, and the students will not have to return to Yale until Tuesday, Jan. 8. All the departments of the university do not close. The Treasurer's office is open daily for three hours, the Linonia and Brothers library will be open Wednesdays and Saturdays for two hours, the university library will be open daily for three hours, the college reading room will be open every day, and so will the Peabody Museum, the Art School, and the gymnasium.

Right after the Christmas recess Frank H. Chase will give a course in Old English syntax, primarily for graduates, but qualified undergraduates may be admitted under certain conditions. The course will consist of, first, an outline of the history of Old English syntax study, given in lectures; secondly, detailed study of single portions of the syntax. On the basis of short lectures the various texts familiar to the class will be examined, and a portion of each recitation will be devoted to reports and discussions on these. It is probable that the first subject treated will be the syntax of sculan and willan, with further study of the English; thirdly, examination and criticism, by members of the class, of monographs in Old English syntax; fourthly, toward the close of the year it is hoped that each member of the class will make an original investigation of the syntax of some short text. This work will be for purposes of method and for fixing the principles presented in the lectures.

The Yale Kent Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Robert Adair, '95; Vice President—H. H. Kellogg, '96; Secretary—J. A. Veech, '96; Assistant Treasurer—F. C. Rector, '95; Executive Committee—G. W. Carey, '95, and E. S. Thomas, '95. No Treasurer was elected.

The itinerary of the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs for the Christmas tour through the West and South is as follows: The clubs started from New-York Thursday, Dec. 20, and went to Albany, where they rehearsed in the Leland Opera House in the afternoon and appeared in concert in the evening. After the concert there was an entertainment for the Yale men by the alumni at the Fort Orange Club. Friday the clubs gave a concert in Rochester, after which there was a reception by the alumni association at the Genesee Valley Club. They were also entertained at the home of Mrs. Alexander Hone in the afternoon. Saturday night the clubs went to Buffalo and had a luncheon given them by Mrs. John Gowans at 1 P. M. This was followed by a reception at the County Club by the Western Alumni Association from 3 to 5 P. M. In the evening the concert took place. To-day they arrived in Chicago. Monday, Dec. 24, the Yale men will have breakfast at the Union League Club, given by Mr. Nolan and Mr. Rawson. That evening the concert takes place in Central Music Hall.

The clubs will remain in Chicago over night, and Tuesday they will enjoy a smoker at the Calumet Club from 7:30 to 10:30 P. M. They will leave Chicago at midnight and reach St. Paul the following afternoon, where they will attend a tea given by Mrs. Jasper Tarbox. After the concert in the evening there will be a reception given by Mrs. William R. Merriam. Mrs. Louis Hull will entertain the Yale boys in Minneapolis Thursday afternoon, Dec. 27, and after the concert that night there will be a smoker at the Minneapolis Club. The clubs will be the guests of the Minneapolis Club during their stay in Minneapolis. An informal dance will be given in honor of the visitors Saturday afternoon by Mrs. J. N. H Patrick of Omaha. That night the clubs will appear in concert in Boyd's Theatre. Sunday the journey will be continued to Kansas City, and Monday night the concert will take place in that city. Wednesday they will appear in Louisville. The programme for their stay there will include an informal reception by Mrs. W. H. Wathen in the afternoon and the concert in the evening.

There will be a dance at the Louisville Athletic Club, under the auspices of the Alumni Association, and the Kenton Club will receive the Yale visitors. Thursday night, Jan. 3, they appear in Cincinnati. Friday night the concert takes place in the Carnegie Music Hall, followed by an entertainment by the Alumni Association at the Pittsburg Club. In Harrisburg the next day the clubs will be given a luncheon by the alumni of that city, and in the evening the concert will take place in the Grand Opera House. The two musical organizations will arrive back in New-York Sunday morning, Jan. 6, at 7:39 A. M.

The university dining hall will be open to members of the university during the entire vacation.

It is announced in the university catalogue that $20,000, aside from the special scholarships and fellowships, is now devoted to the aid of students needing pecuniary assistance.

The following committee has been appointed to canvass the freshman class for subscriptions for the gymnasium building fund: Herbert D. Gallaudet, '98; George C. Schreiber, '98; Victor M. Tyler, '98; Thomas S. McLane, '98, and John B. Rose, '97, S.

Prof. Bernadotte, '96, of Yale will be one of the speakers at the meeting of the American Philological Society, to be held at the University of Pennsylvania on Friday, Dec. 28, in memory of the late Prof. William D. Whitney of Yale.

Additional facts in the new catalogue of the university for 1894-5 show that the Spring recess will come several weeks later than last year, continuing from April 10 to April 18. No changes appear on the corporation, Chauncey M. Depew having been reelected at the meeting of the alumni last June, his being the only term which has expired during the past year. The following new names appear in the list of the Faculty and instructors: G. A. Andreen, R. S. Baldwin, W. F. Blackman, H. A. Smith, L. D. Bissell, R. B. Boltwood, W. A. Borden, D. E. Browning, O. G. Bunnell, W. L. Cross, M. L. Daggett, C. Day, J. A. Gilbert, E. B. Hurlburt, J. W. D. Ingersoll, H. B. Jepson, W. C. Marshall, W. S. Morgan, T. Nelson, W. W. Nichols, Horatio W. Parker, R. E. Peck, F. P. Pierpont, David H. Greer, T. S. Robinson, E. S. Sanford, T. C. Stearns, R. L. Taylor, J. B. Thayer, A. L. Day, Isidor Trostwyk, W. Trumbull, W. G. Van Name, A. L. Wheeler, and Lewis Pirsson.

To the list of beneficiary aids, scholarships, and fellowships is added the Daniel Lord, Jr., memorial fund of $5,000, established by Daniel Lord of New-York City, in memory of his son. The annual income will be given to a deserving and needy undergraduate in the academic department, who shall be selected by the Faculty. Mention is also made for the first time of the Ellen Battell Eldridge scholarships, two in number, each having the income of a fund of $12,000. The incumbents must be graduates of the academic department, selected by the President and professors, and must reside in this city, pursuing such a course of study as they may select and the Faculty approve. No scholar shall continue on the foundation for more than three years. To the list of premiums is added the McLaughlin memorial fund, consisting at present of $1,000, founded in 1893 to commemorate Prof. Edward T. McLaughlin, and devoted to the encouragement of English composition in the freshman class. From the income of this fund a first and second prize, in books, will be offered during the current year.

Two new prizes in the Art School are announced. A special fellowship prize in this department will be awarded June 1, 1897. The Alice Kimball English prize is the income of a fund of $1,000, and will be awarded annually to one pupil taking the regular course of study in the professional department of the Art School under such conditions as the Faculty may prescribe. Music has been added to the group of studies in which special honors will be conferred.

Entrance examinations will be held next June for the first time in Kansas City, Mo., and Scranton, Penn. In the entrance examinations of 1895 the requirements have been increased materially in the academic and scientific departments, the principal additions being that of English in the academic and of English history, botany, and English in the scientific. Many new graduate courses have been added and there are several special courses in the Art School and Theological School, which are offered this year for the first time. In the law department it is announced that after the close of the academic year—1895-6—the regular course of study for candidates for the degree of LL. D. will be extended to three years. Bachelors of Arts from approved colleges will be permitted to complete the three years' course in two years, and the same privilege will be accorded to any others who may be considered by the Faculty qualified to do so. There has been a gain in every department except the graduate and theological departments. A special feature of the new catalogue is the complete directory of the University which is given at the end.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY REGISTER.

Statistics Which Will Prove of Interest to Graduates—The Curriculum.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The Cornell University Register for 1894-5 has just been issued. It shows that the number of professors and instructors has been increased by 16 within the last year. The total is now 166. The courses which show the greatest gain in number of students are the general course, arts, philosophy, letters, and science. Among new prizes established are the Ninety-four Memorial Prize in Debates and the Fuertes Medals, founded by Prof. E. A. Fuertes of the College of Civil Engineering for students in that department. The Register announces that next year Judge Francis M. Finch of the Law School will retire from the New-York Court of Appeals and will devote all his time to his duties as Dean of the Law School and Professor of the History and Evolution of the Law. The library has been increased by the gift of the Lamcke collection in German philosophy and literature and the Dante collection. The former comprises about 13,000 volumes, and was presented by Mr. W. H. Sage of Ithaca. The latter collection consists of between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes, and is the gift of Prof. Willard Fiske.

The entrance requirements have been raised each year for several years past in some one or more subjects. From this time on the requirements in entrance English are to be made more strict. English is the only subject in which no school certificate or diploma will be accepted in place of the examination for admission. No student who is deficient in English will be admitted, even if his standing is excellent in all other subjects. The regular entrance examination in English is based upon a number of works announced for two or three years in advance, and consists of questions on the works and a short essay to be written as part of the examination. The required reading for 1895 is Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" and "Twelfth Night," Milton's "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Comus," and "Lycidas," Longfellow's "Evangeline," the Sir Roger De Coverley papers, Macaulay's essays on Milton and Addison, Webster's first Bunker Hill oration, Irving's "Sketch Book," and Scott's "Abbot."

Cornell is a member of the new gymnastic league, which also includes Yale, Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Haverford, and University of Virginia. Early next term a gymnastic team of about thirty men will begin training, and from them Cornell's team in the first meet of the association will be selected.

The December number of the Cornell Magazine is just out, and contains articles of unusual interest. The leading article is by Dean White, on "The Henley Regatta." A. G. Heppert contributes an article on Sidney Lanier.

Preparations for junior prom week are nearly completed. On Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs will give a concert at the Lyceum Theatre. Prof. Dann, who has charge of the Glee Club, states that the club has been enlarged, and much more thoroughly trained this season, while the Banjo and Mandolin Clubs have taken up more difficult work than ever before, and with very great success. On Wednesday evening will occur the sophomore cotillion, which will be on a larger scale this year than ever before, and bids fair to rival the junior prom itself.

C. M. Henrotin, '97, of Chicago, has been selected to lead the cotillion, and will have as assistants R. T. Richardson, '97, and C. F. Kellogg, '97. On the following evening the Masque, Cornell's dramatic society, will give a performance of one of H. Thayer's comedies in the Lyceum Theatre. Mrs. Amory of New-York City, who coached the Masque for its two plays last year, has been re-engaged for this year.

The principal event of the week, the junior promenade, will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 25. The programme of dances consists of forty numbers.

AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Cadets Looking Forward with Dread to the January Examinations.

WEST POINT, Dec. 23.—The coming examinations are causing the "goats" considerable uneasiness. January has always been a hard month for the end men of the "yearling" and "plebe" classes of the Military Academy. A spurt at this time is of little use to those who have lagged behind for the last few months, as a certain standard must be kept at all times by students.

If cadets drop below the required percentage during any part of the academic course, they are ranked among the "goats" and always stand on the ragged edge, with a fair chance of being "found." Those who are "found" are either discharged from the academy or turned back to join a lower class. The examinations begin on Jan. 2 and will continue until the 10th, or longer if necessary.

The recommendation of the Board of Visitors that the standard of admission to the academy should be raised is generally approved here. By doing so many young men who are barely able to squeeze through would be saved the mortification of being "found" in their fourth or third class years and the necessity of turning away so many at the end of each examination would be done away with.

Only a few men have tendered their resignations since September, and over 300 will step up to face the Academic Board when the examinations begin. It is expected that at least fifteen will be discharged, which is really but a small percentage when it is considered how rigid the examinations are. The Board of Visitors showed its high appreciation of the Military Academy governing staff by stating in its report that "it has found the officers and instructors men of high character and purpose, of professional ability and personal worth. It has found in the United States Military Academy an institution of which the people may well be proud and which deserves the faith, confidence, and full support of the entire Nation."

The old buildings, which now begin to show some signs of the wear and tear of constant use and time, are about to be renovated. Capt. Bellinger has advertised for bids, and the work will begin shortly. The cadet hospital will have tiled floors, and the mess hall flooring will also be changed. An appropriation has been granted for preparing plans for rebuilding the library, part of which was at one time used as an observatory, but is now taken up as a section room. The new building will be fire-proof and rendered absolutely safe for preserving the many valuable records and relics.

Lieut. John D. Barrette read a very interesting paper upon the relations of China and Japan at the regular meeting of the Military Service Institution Thursday night. A discussion followed. Prof. Mercur gave his views upon the subject, and Lieuts. Cameron, Babbitt, and Cronin also expressed their opinions.

The Army Officers' Athletic Association held its annual meeting Thursday night at the clubrooms and elected officers for the ensuing year. Many important suggestions and plans regarding football and athletics were discussed. The following officers were elected for 1895: President—Wright P. Edgerton; Vice President—Surgeon G. H. Torney; Treasurer—Lieut. A. H. Brown; Secretary—Lieut. J. S. Winn; Committee on Football—Lieut. W. P. Richardson; Committee on Baseball—Lieut. G. H. Cameron; Committee on Tennis—Lieut. R. P. Davis. Prof. Herman J. Koehler is a Committee on General Athletics.

The contract for building the new Cullom Memorial has not yet been awarded. The plans are now about completed, and it is expected to have the building under way late in the Spring.

NEW-YORK CITY UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Stanford White and the New Buildings—A Suggestion.

Mr. Stanford White, the Supervising Architect of the University Heights buildings, reported to the Building Committee at their meeting last week that he had under way a bird's-eye view of the entire scheme of buildings, as proposed by him for University Heights. Mr. White's plan proposes a library building of nearly 1,000,000 cubic feet of space, including basement and dome.

Friends of the university favor the combining of a public library for all New-York City above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, with the University Library. North New-York has nothing whatever deserving the name of a library for public use. A fine opportunity exists here for some friend of libraries to benefit not only the university, but a community of more than 100,000 people. Mr. Stanford White's plans will be published by the university when completed. The buildings erected by other architects, as, for instance, the Havemeyer Laboratory, by Messrs. Brunner & Tryon, will be included in the bird's-eye view.

The senior class of the Medical School has elected class officers, as follows: President—William A. Greene of Arizona; Vice President—John E. Kuhn of New-York; Secretary—Joseph C. De Vries of New-York; Treasurer—John F. Brady of New-York; Grand Marshal—Charles J. Pflug of New-York. The Class Committee is as follows: Dever S. Byard of Oswego, N. Y., Chairman; George Ahern of New-York City, Nathan Friedman, Nebraska; Harry L. Hibbard, Kansas; and A. C. Foreman of New-Jersey.

The Washington Square Building Committee expects to have the new University Building at Washington Square under roof in January. The wooden building in the first story has become too small for the demands upon it, especially those made by the professors of the Graduate Faculty.

Profs. Baird and Brown are expecting to represent the university at the Historical Association, to be held in Washington during the holidays.

Chancellor MacCracken is to address the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association at 502 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Prof. Sihler is to give a lecture on "Gladiatorial Shows of Ancient Rome," at St. John's Lutheran Church, One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, on the 4th of January, 1895.

Secretary Hunt of the Students' Club presided over the conference at the Young Men's Christian Association last Wednesday.

The University Quarterly made its first appearance this year last week.

COLUMBIA'S GENERAL CATALOGUE

It Has Just Been Issued and Contains Much Information.

The general catalogue has just been issued. Its compilers, Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of the School of Arts, and John B. Pine of the Board of Trustees, have been at work upon it for the last eighteen months. It is a volume of 620 pages, and is the most complete of its kind ever issued. It contains the names of graduates of all the departments of the university, with a statement of the degrees and public offices held by each and the addresses of over 8,000 living alumni.

The frontispiece is most unique. It consists of a reprint of the general catalogue in 1774. A locality index is a feature of the volume. This gives the address of every living graduate, is arranged by places of residence. This will certainly serve to promote interest among the alumni in their alma mater, and also in renewing old college friendships. In giving the name of the graduate, the degree is also stated, and the school from which he was graduated.

The Alumni of Columbia number as follows: School of Arts, 3,148; School of Medicine, 3,684; School of Law, 3,844; School of Mines, 881; Earnard, 15; School of Political Science, 178, and from schools giving graduate degrees, 195. There are 562 honorary graduates, giving a total of 12,427 degrees conferred. Subtracting 758, the number of degrees given to men having already received others at Columbia, the total number of men who have been graduated is 11,669; 2,387 of the alumni are known to be dead.

President Low has announced a course of four lectures on "The Mysteries of the Flowers," by W. Hamilton Gibson, in the great hall of Cooper Union. The course begins Tuesday evening, Jan. 8.

A chapter of the Sigma Chi fraternity has been established at the college.

The architectural collection has recently been increased by the addition of a thousand new photographs of Italy, Greece, and Constantinople, selected by Prof. Hamlin while abroad last Summer.

The third Barnard-Philolexian debate was won by Barnard last Wednesday.

CATHOLIC CHURCH EXPOSURES

Dr. Michael Walsh's Book Will Bring Shame and Confusion to the Conspirators.

The publication of the notice of a forthcoming book on the recent troubles in the Catholic Church, by Dr. Michael Walsh, has filled with consternation many of those who have taken an active part in the opposition to the policy of Mgr. Satolli, both in regard to the parochial schools and to Church discipline. Efforts have been made by some persons in high ecclesiastical positions to have the work suppressed.

In an interview with a reporter for The New-York Times Dr. Walsh said, in answer to a question as to whether he had been asked not to publish the book:

"I have received letters from some prelates expressing a desire that I should not publish the book, as it might revive scandals that are now nearly forgotten. I can assure them that the book is only the simple narrative of the school controversy and the establishment of the Apostolic Delegation, and will be an unanswerable defense of the policy of Leo XIII. It may cover some with shame and confusion, and with them I shall be as considerate and charitable as truth will allow.

"No one has ordered me not to publish the book. I shall publish it, as I have a right to do, subject to the censorship of ecclesiastical authority.

"In dealing with those who have questioned the wisdom of the Holy Father and opposed his policy by murmurings and hinted threats of schism I shall avail myself of the keenest weapons in the armory of Catholic criticism.

"I honestly believe that the publication will promote the good of religion, even though it may drive from place and power some hidden enemy of the Holy See.

"I have an accurate knowledge of all the events, and I also have all the documents which throw the light of truth on these events, and it is my purpose to publish them as a beacon to warn and guide future generations of Catholics in the United States."

LAWYER J. F. DE SOLIS KILLS HIMSELF

Threatened with Blindness, He Put a Bullet in His Heart.

Jacob F. De Solis, forty-one years old, a lawyer, with offices at 170 Broadway, committed suicide some time Saturday night or early yesterday morning by shooting himself in the heart.

De Solis had occupied since last May a hallroom in the boarding house 2,068 Madison Avenue. For several years his eyes have been failing, and a short time ago he lost the sight of the right eye. Since then he has done but little business, has been short of funds, and despondent. He visited an oculist Saturday, and was told that he would become totally blind within a month.

It was noticed by the other boarders at dinner Saturday night that he was more despondent than usual, but no one paid much attention to him. Annie Wilson, the chambermaid, tried to get into the lawyer's room several times yesterday morning, but found it locked from the inside. The room was opened with a pass key, and De Solis was found dead.

He left nothing to tell why he had ended his life. David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, who lives at 42 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and had been De Solis's most intimate friend, was notified of the suicide. He notified Coroner Schultze, who granted a permit for the removal of the body to an undertaking establishment.

Policeman Shoots Off His Fingers.

Policeman Eugene Masterson, twenty-eight years old, of the Oak Street Police Station, had a day off yesterday and made several social calls. It was his custom, whether on duty or not, to carry a revolver in his hip pocket of his trousers.

While he was crossing Dover and South Streets yesterday afternoon he attempted to remove his handerchief from his pocket, and in doing so caused the discharge of his revolver, which resulted in the loss of three fingers of his right hand. He was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital.

DADE AND HIS COMMAND

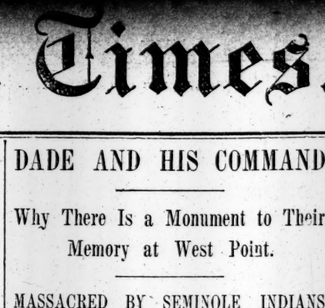
Why There Is a Monument to Their Memory at West Point.

MASSACRED BY SEMINOLE INDIANS

It Was in December, 1835, That the Party Was Surprised While on the March—But Three Survivors.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 23.—A handsome monument of Italian marble, bearing the simple inscription, "Dade and His Command," is a source of wonder to many who visit West Point. The monument stands on a spot where Revolutionary guns once guarded the river. It is a fluted column of artistic design, surmounted by an eagle, from whose beak descends a wreath which gracefully entwines it. The base is square, the slabs bearing the names and inscription being separated by miniature cannon, over which numerous stars are placed at appropriate intervals. The names of the officers who fell with Dade are given on the slabs. The story of their heroic fight is now well-nigh forgotten, and the historian only deigns to casually mention their valorous deeds.

It was in December, 1835, that Major Dade, at the head of 117 United States troops, while marching to Fort King, Florida, was surprised and massacred by more than a thousand Seminole Indians and a hundred negroes. The Major had halted his men for breakfast and had just told them "to have a good heart, that their difficulties and dangers were nearly over, and as soon as they arrived at Fort King they should have three days' rest and keep the Christmas holidays gayly." Stories and jokes,



The Dade Monument.

with snatches of songs, enlivened the time while the cooks prepared the morning meal. Sentinels had been posted, but the faintest suspicion of a hidden foe threw no cloud upon the thoughts of that brave little band. Within a few short hours all but three of those brave fellows had gone to that bourne whence neither soldier nor traveler returns.

The march was resumed after breakfast. Major Dade and Capt. Fraser led the advance guard, Capt. Gardner, with Lieuts. Basinger, Henderson, Mudge, and Keys remained with the main body. Dr. Gatlin attended the ailing ones. The sun shone brilliantly even for a Southern sky. Nature seemed in one of her most charming moods. To the men who had been on the warpath for many weeks, the soothing atmosphere acted as a tonic. They had skirted the Wythlacoochee River in search of hostiles and encamped for ten days about four miles from the spot where they met their fate. The country was of the wildest character. Long grass and palmetto furnished abundant hiding places for the treacherous Indians, but scouts had scoured the whole neighborhood, and no sign of an enemy could be seen. Small wonder, indeed, that Dade's command was in good spirits. New Year's calls would be exchanged with their comrades at Fort King, and a brief respite from Indian surprises and war whoops was an agreeable outlook for the tired soldiers.

Suddenly, and without a moment's warning, a sheet of flame, out of which shot a shower of leaden ball, leaped up from the tall grass, and Major Dade, with his advance guard, fell to rise no more. Almost at the same instant a bloodcurdling yell rang out, and the Indians sprang from their places of concealment and swept down on the thoroughly-surprised soldiers. The sudden attack struck the survivors with terror and dismay. For a moment they recoiled. It was but for a moment, however. The cheerful voice of Capt. Gardner rang out above the tumult, "Stand together, men; stand together to the last!"

The first onslaught of the savages was repulsed, but Capt. Fraser and Lieut. Mudge fell with their brave commander. A six-pounder prevented the Indians from making a combined attack, but they kept up a constant fire from behind trees and out of the tall grass which killed and wounded many of the soldiers. At last they ceased firing and retreated beyond range of the cannon. A hastily-constructed breastwork was thrown up, as another attack was feared. It was now 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The fight had continued from 8 o'clock that morning. The soldiers were almost exhausted from hunger and fatigue. Many of the men had fallen, and nearly all the officers were killed.

The Indians renewed their attack, with yells that drowned the noise of the small arms. They charged with tomahawks, but were unable to carry the frail barrier. As long as a man remained to load and fire the six-pounder it swept everything within range. Lieuts. Henderson and Keys were killed. Capt. Gardner had received five wounds before he fell, and Lieut. Basinger, the only remaining officer, was mortally wounded. At 4 o'clock almost every man of that gallant detachment lay dead or mortally wounded behind the breastwork. Ransom Clark was the last soldier who fired at the victorious savages. He survived, and finally managed, after unspeakable suffering and hairbreadth escapes, to reach Fort Brook, fifty miles distant, where he told the history of the fight. In the following February, Capt. E. A. Hitchcock was sent by Gen. Gaines to bury the dead and report upon the condition of the battlefield. His report showed that the men of Dade's detachment fought to the last extremity and died at their posts. His account of the expedition is as follows:

Fort King, Fla., Feb. 22, 1836.

General: Agreeable to your directions, I observed the battleground six or seven miles north of the Withlacoochee River, where Major Dade and his command were destroyed by the Seminole Indians on the 28th of December last, and have the honor to submit the following report:

The force under my command, which arrived at this post to-day from Tampa Bay, encamped on the night of the 16th inst. on the ground occupied by Major Dade, on the night of the 17th of December. He and his party were destroyed on the 28th of December, about four miles in advance of that position. He was advancing toward this post, and was attacked from the north, so that, on the 20th inst., we came upon the rear of his battleground about 9 o'clock in the morning.

Our advance guard had passed the ground without halting, when the General and his staff came upon one of the most appalling scenes that can be imagined. We first saw some broken and scattered boxes, then a cart, the two oxen of which were lying dead, as if they had fallen asleep, their yokes still on them. A little to the right one or two horses were seen. We then came to a small inclosure, made by felling trees in such a manner as to form a triangular breastwork for defense. Within the triangle, along the west and north faces of it were thirty bodies, mere skeletons, although much of the clothing was left upon them. They were lying, almost every one of them, in precisely the same position they must have occupied during the fight, their heads next to the logs over which they had delivered their fire, and their bodies stretched with striking regularity parallel to each other. They had evidently been shot dead at their posts, and the Indians had not disturbed them, except by taking the scalps of most of them.

Passing this little breastwork, we found other bodies along the road and by the side of the road, generally behind trees, which had been resorted to for covers from the enemies' fire. Advancing about 200 yards further, we found a cluster of bodies in the middle of the road. These were evidently the advance guard, in the rear of which was the body of Major Dade, and to the right that of Capt. Fraser. These were all, doubtless, shot down on the first fire of the Indians, except, perhaps, Capt. Fraser, who must, however, have fallen very early in the fight. Those in the road and by the trees fell during the first attack. It was during a cessation of the fire that the little band, still remaining about thirty in number, threw up the triangular breastwork, which, from the haste with which it was constructed, was necessarily defective, and could not protect the men in the second attack. We had with us many of the personal friends of the officers of Major Dade's command, and it is gratifying to be able to state that every officer was identified by undoubted evidence. They were buried, and the cannon—a six-pounder that the Indians had thrown into a swamp—was recovered and placed vertically at the head of the grave, where it is to be hoped it will long remain.

The bodies of the non-commissioned officers and privates were buried in two graves, and it was found that every man was accounted for. The command was composed of 8 officers and 102 non-commissioned officers and privates. The bodies of 8 officers and 98 men were interred, 4 men having escaped, 3 of whom reached Tampa Bay. The fourth was killed the day after the battle. It may be proper to observe that the attack was not made from a hummock, but in a thickly-wooded country, the Indians being concealed by the palmetto and grass, which has since been burned. The two companies were Capt. Fraser's of the Third Artillery and Capt. Gardner's of the Second Artillery. The officers were Major Dade of the Fourth Infantry, Capts. Fraser and Gardner, Second Lieut. Basinger, Brevet Second Lieuts. Henderson, Mudge, and Keys of the Artillery, and Dr. J. S. Gatlin. I have the honor to be, &c., E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Acting Inspector General.

This is the story of Dade and his heroes. The marble cenotaph on the Hudson's banks, which was erected in 1845, tells nothing of their deeds. People stand and admire its graceful lines and simple beauty, but few know the tragic history of those gallant martyrs, "Dade and his Command."

ST. JOHN CHANGED HIS WHISKERS

But He Wasn't the Skilled Catcher of Shoplifters That an Alleged Letter by Byrnes Said He Was.

Harry A. St. John of 153 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street was held in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, for further examination on the charge of securing a position through a letter purporting to have been signed by Superintendent Byrnes.

St. John went into a large dry goods store on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on Saturday and presented the following letter:

To Whom It May Concern:

This will introduce to you William Burke, the celebrated shoplifter detective. He has been on our force for years, and has caught more shoplifters than any man in the business. Hoping you may use him, I remain, THOMAS J. BYRNES,
Superintendent of Police Department.

When he presented the letter to the proprietor of the store, St. John exhibited several sets of false whiskers. He also wore two overcoats. He made such a favorable impression that he was engaged at $3 a day.

The proprietor, later in the day, showed the letter to his Superintendent, who suggested that Police Headquarters should be communicated with, as he thought the letter of recommendation was bogus.

Central Office Detective Trainor was sent up to Harlem, and when he questioned St. John, the latter told a story about his skill in catching shoplifters. He said that the secret of his great success was his various disguises. These were, indeed, wonderful, for, though he had been changing his whiskers and his overcoat from the moment he was engaged, none of the employes of the store had discovered that a Hawkshaw was in their midst, so to speak. But he didn't capture any shoplifters.

Trainor arrested him, and in court yesterday he said the letter had been given to him by a friend named Anderson, and that he did not know its contents.

St. John is about thirty years old, and, when not disguised, wears no whiskers. His father, who was in court, had been every evidence of respectability, said his son was given to reading novels of sleuths and detectives, and had become convinced that thief-catching was his vocation. Being out of a position, too, the offer of $5 per day was too much for him to withstand.

Justice Taintor held St. John in $300 bail for trial.

KEELEY FRACTURED HIS WIFE'S SKULL

She Refuses to Have Her Injuries Dressed and May Die.

Mrs. Bridget Keeley, fifty years old, was knocked down by her husband, John, in the rooms of Mrs. Mary Hogan, 411 East Twenty-ninth Street, early yesterday morning. Both her eyes were blackened, and the surgeons at Bellevue Hospital say her right frontal bone is fractured.

Her husband is a woodsawyer, employed in a yard at the foot of Bank Street. He has not lived

SPORTS AT THE COLLEGES

The Henley Crew the Chief Topic at Cornell University.

WILL COST $10,000 TO SEND THE CREW

Henley Rules Regarding Amateurs Will Bar One or Two Oarsmen—May Be No Race with Pennsylvania.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 23.—A unique and interesting little book has just come into the hands of the Cornell rowing authorities. It is the official Rowing Almanac issued yearly by the Henley officials, and contains a great deal of interesting matter besides rules and regulations of the Henley contests. According to these rules no person shall be considered an amateur oarsman, sculler or coxswain (a) who has ever taken part in any open competition for a stake, money, or entrance fee; (b) who has ever knowingly competed with or against a professional for any prize; (c) who has ever taught, pursued or asssisted in the practice of athletic exercises of any kind for profit; (d) who has ever been employed in or about boats, or in manual labor for money or wages; (e) who has ever been by trade, or employment for wages, a mechanic, artisan or laborer, or engaged in any menial duty.

The English definition of an amateur differs somewhat from that accepted on this side of the Atlantic. In America a man who engages in manual labor does not by so doing lose his amateur standing. The English definition makes the term synonymous with "gentlemen" in its transatlantic acceptation, and will bar out one or two of Cornell's best oarsmen who are poor men, and have been obliged to work their way to college.

There is another rule that it is difficult for an American crew to comply with. It is stated in the rules that in making entry of a crew a full description of each oarsman must be handed in. In another place it says that a crew from out of the United Kingdom must be entered on or before the 31st of March. Of course, an American crew would not be picked by that date, so that it would be impossible to submit a description of the men composing it. The Cornell authorities have written the Henley officials on this point, and the matter will no doubt be satisfactorily adjusted.

It is estimated that the cost to Cornell of sending her crew abroad will be about $10,000. This sum is to be raised by subscription, and a paper has already been sent out to Cornell alumni, asking for subscriptions. The Henley record for this course is 6:51, and was made by the Leander Club in 1891. Cornell has never rowed a race of this distance, but in 1889, at Philadelphia, she rowed a mile and a half in 6:40, the world's record for that distance in eights. The character and situation of the two courses, however, is so different as to make a comparison of this time of little value.

In 1892, the Cornell crew, though trained for a three-mile race, rowed a mile and a half on the Passaic River in 7:21, establishing the record for that course.

At the beginning of next term Coach Courtney will call out the crew candidates and at once begin training. The alluring prospect before the crews is sure to bring out a large number of men.

At present Pennsylvania is undecided whether or not to put a Varsity eight on the water next season, so it is possible that Cornell may have only a freshman race with Pennsylvania. Cornell men will be genuinely sorry if the regular 'Varsity race with Pennsylvania does not take place next year, though it is undeniable that Cornell's burdens would be sonsiderably lightened if tnis race could be given up for one season.

STILL PLAYING FOOTBALL.

Union College Will Meet Columbia Athletic Club at Washington.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The football team has gone into practice again for the game to be played at Washington Christmas Day with the Columbia Athletic Club. Barnes, left guard, and Lavery, right half back, two of the best men, cannot go, so that the team does not expect to win.

It is the prevailing sentiment among all connected with the college that Union should join a league composed of better teams than the New-York League. Greenman, manager of next year's team, went to Boston and applied for admission to the New-England League, composed of Williams, Amherst, and Dartmouth, but was refused, on the ground that it would make the league too large. The Athletic Advisory Board has decided that only those who have played on the team through one full game should be allowed to vote for next year's Captain. This conflicted with the sentiment of the undergraduates, and at a meeting it was noted that any one who had played on the team during the whole or a part of a game should be allowed the voting privilege. The Advisory Board was accused of partiality, and a movement is on foot to abolish it.

Josiah G. Beckwith, right tackle, who had his ankle broken during practice, and has been disabled ever since, and Zedekiah Myers, right half back, are the candidates for next season's captaincy. Myers is the heavier man and better player, but Beckwith is considered to have a much cooler head and calmer judgment, so that the selection will be difficult. At present Myers seems to be in the lead.

Can Have a Crack Ball Nine.

If the students now at the University of the City of New-York who have been prominent in baseball circles while undergraduates will don their uniforms and practice a crack team will easily be the result. Never before have so many good baseball players entered the university's graduate schools as this year. Among them are A. C. Boswell of the junior class in the Law School, who pitched for the University of Pennsylvania team last season, and held down all the big college batsmen, winning his first game against Yale with comparative ease. Another man is Forsyth, Princeton, '97, who pitched for his 'Varsity team with considerable success. Another is A. L. Sharpe, who pitched for the Yale Law School in the World's Fair series, in 1893, and is now a student in the Medical School. Besides these, there are a number of other men who have proved themselves excellent behind the bat, in the field, and on the bases. If New-York University does not put forth the best local college team she deserves to be pitied.

D. A. L'Esperance, who has made quite a reputation as a 120-yard hurdler, and Franz Sigel, the intercollegiate high jumper, have registered in the Law School.

Wakefield, '96, intends to take steps toward organizing a boat club immediately after the Christmas holidays. A wealthy alumnus has promised to erect and equip a boathouse on the Harlem, which is in close proximity to the college.

Athletics at Columbia.

The proceeds of the junior ball, which was given so successfully last Friday evening in the college library, will be devoted to athletics.

Among the Columbia men who competed in the Seventh Regiment indoor games were F. F. Spies, who took second prizes in the quarter-mile run (championship) and half-mile novice walk; T. O. A. Ball, '98, Mines, who won the shot-putting contest; Belden, '98, Mines, who took second place in the hurdles, and J. S. Stout, '95.

Both Lehigh and Lafayette are willing to join Columbia in the baseball league. In case no fourth college can be decided on it will be started among the three colleges. Manager Hungerford will confer with the Lafayette and Lehigh managers at Washington during the Christmas recess, but the organization will not take place till January, in New-York City. In the league each club will play two games with every other club, one at home and one abroad. The season will start about April 10, and the games will all be played on Saturdays. John Henry Stewart, '95, Mines, has been elected temporary Captain of the university baseball team for 1895.

The '95 Architectural Bowling Club has elected the following officers: President—E. J. Moeller; Secretary and Treasurer—H. S. Hadden; Captain—A. D. Buttmann.

SERGT. COMFORT'S PERFECT SCORE

The Company F Crack of the Seventh Supreme in the Class Match.

There was some remarkable rifle shooting in the class match decided Saturday evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory range. A majority of the crack marksmen of the regiment competed, and this fact lends additional lustre to the remarkable work of Sergt. C. L. Comfort of Company F.

Sergt. Comfort accomplished what has been credited to only one other marksman in the history of the range, and that is a perfect score. He perforated the bull's-eye at every shot, and got 70 points, the highest possible number. Private J. W. Halstead of Company C is the other crack who secured high-score honors in this match. Once, in 1891—on Nov. 14—he got the perfect score, and two weeks ago he repeated the feat.

Private Halstead competed in Saturday night's shoot and got second place to Sergt. Comfort. His score was 69. Corp. Moe of Company G, another acknowledged crack, was third, with 68. There were seven prizes.

The conditions of the match were seven shots standing and seven shots prone at the 200 and 500 yard targets, respectively, all scores having the same numerical value to constitute a class. The prize winners were:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Aggregate.
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Co. F	35	35	70
Private J. W. Halstead, Co. C	34	35	69
Corp. J. M. Moe, Co. G	34	34	68
Private C. Cragin, Co. I	33	34	67
Private E. P. Fowler, Co. B	33	33	66
Private D. C. Meyer, Co. C	33	32	65
Private W. H. Hanley, Co. C	32	32	64

Other competitors who made creditable scores were the following:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Aggregate.
Private W. N. Baviri, Co. C	32	35	67
Private W. D. Edwards, Co. F	32	34	66
Sergt. J. Fox, jr., Co. I	31	35	66
Sergt. G. S. Towle, Co. D	33	32	65
Lieut. C. W. Nichols, Co. F	31	34	65
Private E. M. Leask, Co. D	31	34	65
Lieut. R. M. Dunn, Co. C	31	34	65
Private E. H. Fitch, Co. F	30	35	65

WANDERERS, 2; AMERICUS, 1.

Brooklyn Association Football Players' Good Team Work.

Wanderers.	Positions.	Americus.
Newman	Goal	Gallant
Govern, Patricks	Full backs	Flynn, Pennycook
Lamb, Brown	Right wing	Koch, Gill
Gimmell	Centre	Fisk
Young, Welsh	Left wing	Bright, Alces
Mason		McKinley

Nearly 2,000 persons saw the football game yesterday at Americus Park, West Hoboken, between the Brooklyn Wanderers and the Americus Athletic Club. The game proved one of the most interesting and exciting played in this vicinity this season, and the spectators thoroughly enjoyed the fine exhibition.

Each team, before play started, felt confident of success, and the Americus, especially, with their strong defense in Gallant, Seiler, and Flynn, had no hesitation in offering odds on their chances. The Brooklyn men, however, showed by far the best team work. Brown and Gimmell, on the right wing, particularly distinguishing themselves. The Americus got the lead in the first half on a good "shoot" by McKinley, and it was not until well in the second half that Brown equalized matters. Mason then cleverly headed the ball through the goal posts for the Brooklyn men from a corner kick, and the score stood 2 goals to 1.

Referee—J. McKay. Linesmen—W. Southern for Brooklyn Wanderers, P. Fisk for Americus. Goals kicked—McKinley for Americus, Brown and Mason for Brooklyn Wanderers.

Turn Verein Officers Elected.

The New-York Turn Verein had a lively election on Saturday evening. It resulted in a triumph for the independent ticket, the supporters of which elected John Steil President, and John Harlender Vice President. Mr. Steil's election can be taken as a good omen for athletics in the Metropolitan district. He has always been in favor of an active policy, and it is more than likely that during the coming season the turners will be prominently identified with the local Amateur Athletic Union games. Other officers elected are: John Balz, Captain; L. Webber, Lieutenant-Captain; Otto Steffen, Property Clerk; F. Bucherer, Corresponding Secretary; Paul Heidenheim and B. Nagleschnitt, Recording Secretaries; C. Wassweiler, Secretary of Statistics; W. Kall, Cashier; R. Gorres, Librarian; L. F. Raichlan, J. Rauterkranz, and W. Winter, Trustees.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.

Shooting.—Crescent Athletic Club tournament, at Bay Ridge.
Kings County Wheelmen's Christmas tree.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

New-Utrecht Gun Club's holiday shoot.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Opening games intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.
Christmas ride, at Durland's Riding Academy.
Middle States Regatta Association's meeting, at Hotel Marlborough, 8:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.
Christmas ride, at Central Park Riding Academy, 8 P. M.
Kings County Wheelmen's dance, at clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Metropolitan Rowing Club reception, Lexington Avenue and Harlem River.
Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Annual Fall meeting of New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, at Grand Union Hotel.
Boxing at New Manhattan Athletic Club.
Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 P. M.

To Play Water Polo.

The following notice was posted on the bulletin board of the New Manhattan Athletic Club yesterday:

"The Chicago Athletic Association will send a water polo team in the course of a month or two, and has sent a challenge to this club to play for the championship. In the past the Cherry Diamond has been conspicuous in water sports, and the famous emblem should be kept well to the front. All members who take an interest in the exciting game of water polo or football in the water, are requested to lend their support, and those who desire to try for a place on the team should notify the manager at once, in order to present a team capable of making a good showing against the visitors, it will be necessary to begin work in the tank immediately."

NEW RULES FOR ROAD RACING.

The Century Club's Conditions Under Which Records Can Be Made.

The Century Road Club of America, which assumes jurisdiction over road racing, has framed a new set of rules, after much careful thought and investigation. Records will not be allowed if more than one-tenth of the distance ridden is asphalt, wood block, stone, or brick pavement, or park boulevard. The rules go into effect at once, and are as follows:

1. In addition to records between well-defined points on certain routes of general interest, regardless of the exact distance, the following records only will be recognized, viz.: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, and 1,000 miles; twenty-four hour; one year's mileage, and the greatest number of centuries ridden in the calendar year.

2. For a five-mile record, a two-and-one-half-mile course may be used, but for records for 10, 15, 20, or 25 miles the course must measure not less than 5 miles in length; for a fifty-mile record not less than 10 miles, and for a record of 100 miles and upward not less than 20 miles.

3. Timing must be done by competent persons, and with at least three watches, at both start and finish, all the watches to be carefully compared to standard time, and a certificate that will be satisfactory to the Road Records Committee as to the length of the course and the accuracy of the timing must accompany a claim for record.

4. No distinction will be made between paced and unpaced or competitive and non-competitive records; the desire being simply to place on record the fastest time for given distances.

5. The burden of proof as to the genuineness of a record in any particular shall be understood to rest with the claimant, the Road Records Committee, of course, taking whatever steps it may deem proper to secure evidence bearing upon the record.

6. For checking purposes on long-distance record rides, as for example, between Chicago and New-York, the rider must carry a book, or checking list, in which he must obtain at essential points en route the signatures and addresses of competent checkers, together with date and hour of signing, the same to be submitted to the committee with the claim. Also, postal cards may be mailed to the Chairman of the committee at frequent intervals en route, giving date and hour of arrival at point from which mailed. If this latter method be adopted, the Chairman should be notified beforehand of proposed route and schedule. A rider may also, in addition to the foregoing methods of checking, avail himself of the services of persons with whom he may ride during the whole or any part of the journey.

The national road records, as they now stand for the recognized distances, are as follows:

5 Miles—Monte Scott, Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 12, 1894. Time—12:55.

10 Miles—Monte Scott, Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 12, 1894. Time—26:07 2-5.

15 Miles—Monte Scott, Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 12, 1894. Time—39:30 2-5.

20 Miles—Monte Scott, Elizabeth, N. J. Oct. 12, 1894. Time—52:51.

25 Miles—Monte Scott, Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 12, 1894. Time—1:05:21 4-5.

50 Miles—A. E. Weinig, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1894. Time—2:30:40.

100 Miles—R. P. Searle, Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 12, 1894. Time—5:35:00.

200 Miles—R. P. Searle, Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 12, 1894. Time—12:44:45.

500 Miles—R. P. Searle, Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 17-20, 1894. Time—3 days 2 hours 20 minutes.

1,000 Miles—R. P. Searle, Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 17-23, 1894. Time—6 days 5 minutes.

These records are authentic, having been accepted by the Century Road Club and announced by H. P. Walden, Chairman of the Road Records Committee.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS REPORT

Rahway's Bicycling Club Prosperous—Bowling Match Arranged.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 23.—Secretary J. Lewis Martin of the Union County Roadsters has issued his annual report for the year ending Dec. 10. The total membership of the club on that date was: Active, 130; honorary, 30; new members admitted during the year, 22; resigned, 27; suspended, 7; expelled, 8; dropped, 3; died, 1. During the year thirty-eight regular meetings were held. At these meetings 780 members attended, an average of 20 at each meeting.

Treasurer Marsh's report shows the club to be in an excellent financial condition. During the year the receipts amounted to $2,632.83, and the expenditures to $2,477.63, leaving a balance on hand Dec. 10 of $155.20, which shows that the roadsters are good managers.

Capt. Chamberlain of the Roadsters has arranged an important bowling game for Thursday night of this week on the Lyceum alleys here. The bowling team of the Lafayette Wheelmen issued a challenge to the teams of all the cycling clubs in the metropolitan district. Capt. Chamberlain quickly accepted the challenge, and is now trying to arrange for a trophy to be given to the successful team.

TO HAVE A NEW HOME.

Plans of the Clubhouse of the Belleville Wheelmen.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—Among the most successful wheeling clubs in Essex County at present are the Belleville Wheelmen, and their growth since their organization, on Oct. 31, 1891, has been remarkable. On that date a few of the present members of the club met in the office of Dr. C. H. Winans, and, after discussing the probable success of a wheelmen's club in Belleville, organized by electing W. H. Taylor as President, C. H. Winans Vice President, T. M. Watson, Jr., Secretary, and N. Sheeter Treasurer. The meetings of the club were held for a short time in the truckhouse of the Passaic Truck Company, but its rapid growth caused the organization to seek more commodious quarters.

The old stone house, on Main Street, was then rented for the use of the wheelmen. The stately old mansion, with its spacious rooms, is admirably adapted for club purposes, and here the wheelmen, from time to time, have royally entertained their friends. The steady growth in membership, however, has made it apparent that a larger house should be secured for the future accommodation of the wheelmen, and a lot, 40 by 100 feet, at the corner of Washington Avenue and Academy Street, has been purchased. Architect H. G. Ten Eyck was instructed to draw plans for the proposed new clubhouse.

The first floor of the building is designed for a hall, 56 by 38 feet, and will seat 400 persons. There will be reception rooms on both sides of the hall. The clubroom, on the second floor, will be used for meeting purposes and a club parlor. The basement will contain two bowling alleys, storeroom for wheels, kitchen and boiler room, and will be well lighted. The interior of the building will be furnished throughout in North Carolina pine.

None are eligible to membership except owners of wheels. The present officers of the club are: President—H. W. Taylor; Vice President—S. P. Denison; Secretary—J. B. Ashworth; Treasurer—Frank Ramsen; Captain—W. D. Smith.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—It has been said of "Zimmy" that he would be the league's official referee next season, that he would star on the Australian circuit, that he would blossom and prosper as a manufacturer, that he would return to France, that he would open a jewelry store and offer his diamonds for sale, that he would run for the office of Sheriff at his home in Jersey, and that he would ride a certain maker's wheel and get a salary of $10,000 and found for the season. Thus far, when interviewers have questioned the famous "skeeter" concerning his plans for the coming season, that young man has evaded the point. A close friend of the champion gives it as his opinion that "Zimmy" will ride a different wheel next year, and get big money for doing it, too.

—The Jersey City Touring Club, composed of Hudson County wheelmen, will make its annual run to Belfast, Me., in August, 1895, under the direction of Walter Freeland, a prominent racing man, and one of the principal promoters of the scheme. The schedule will be as follows: New-York to Fall River by boat; thence by wheel to Boston, where a day will be spent; from Boston by steamer to Portland, thence by wheel to Brunswick; thence by train to Rockland, and from there to Belfast by wheel. From this point daily rides will be made to places of interest within easy cycling distance. The stay at Belfast will be five days. On the return trip the club will stop one day at Springfield, Mass.

—George A. Banker, the American crack who had things all his own way on the Continental tracks after Zimmerman and "Kid" Wheeler left for these shores, returned on the Lucania Saturday. He left town the same day for Pittsburg, where he will spend the holidays with his parents. The French cycling papers say that he has "closed" with a Paris wheel firm for next season, and will return to that country in February. Banker is well liked abroad, and better work is predicted from him the coming year.

—Lewis Edwards and A. T. Woolley have presented to the Young Men's Christian Association of Long Branch a tract of land for a new bicycle track. The track will be constructed in the best possible manner, and when completed will be superior to any course in Monmouth County. It will cost, with other improvements of the grounds, about $3,000.

—Edward Kenyon, well known on the national circuit as a successful trainer, has gone to his home in England for a visit. Before leaving he talked favorably of soon going to Australia to engage in the cycle business.

—"Charley" Blackman of the Riverside Wheelmen returned on Saturday from an extended Western trip. He says that the outlook for the sport and trade for next season is remarkably bright everywhere.

—John E. Wesley is the newly-elected President of the Press Cycle Club of Buffalo. Mr. Wesley has been prominent in cycling affairs for a long time, and is one of the most popular wheelmen in his city.

—Twenty-four riders started in a one-hundred-kilometer race in Paris recently. Lumsden won it in 2:30:29 3-5, beating Michael, the long-distance crack of Wales, who was his most stubborn competitor.

—Peter Golden, who gained publicity as a six-day "ped," and more recently as a six-day "biker," is planning to open a riding school in West Forty-fourth Street.

—A new constitution will be adopted by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey at their next meeting.

—France has forty-nine tracks exclusively for cycle racing.

Characteristics of Lord Orford.

From The London World.

With Lord Orford there disappears a man who was endowed with great gifts of intellect, and who might, had he cared to take any part in public affairs, have risen to eminence. He was one of the earliest and fastest friends of Lord Beaconsfield, who, as a young man, shared chambers with him in London, and one of the first objects that strikes one in the hall at Hughenden is a bust of Lord Orford, which may truly be described as a speaking likeness. Lord Orford lived at Mannington Hall, a moated farmhouse, which, having allowed Wolterton, the family seat of the younger branch of the Walpoles, to go to decay, he had lived in while he was in Norfolk for the last thirty years, and about which his sister, Lady Dorothy Nevill, has so much that is interesting to say in her charming book, "Mannington and the Walpoles." What Lord Orford's career might have been if he had not, shortly after his unhappy marriage to Miss Pellew, run away with Lady Lincoln it is, of course, impossible to say, but that exercised, beyond all doubt, a decided influence upon his after life.

From The London Truth.

While both Lord and Lady Orford were exceedingly good company, they could not abide each other, and separated soon after their marriage. Both explained to me the reason. It was all about a sugar basin. Shortly after their marriage, according to Lord Orford, her ladyship came down to breakfast without having washed her hands, and took some lumps of sugar out of the bowl with her fingers, on which he requested her in future either to wash her hands or to use the sugar tongs. According to Lady Orford, his lordship protested against her taking so many lumps of sugar for her tea. As both are now dead, I am afraid that the exact merits and demerits of this matrimonial squabble will never be soived—in this world at least.

Baltimore to New-York by Canal.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Major N. H. Hutton, engineer to the Harbor Board, has a word of consolation for Baltimoreans who were disappointed at the selection of the Back Creek route for the proposed Chesapeake and Delaware Ship Canal. The Major had personal supervision, under the direction of Col. Craighill, of nearly all the Government surveys made some years ago to determine practicable routes for a ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. He is now consulting engineer to the Philadelphia commission in charge of surveys for the proposed Delaware and Raritan Bay Ship Canal. This canal will give a direct water route between Philadelphia and New-York. If it should be built, and the Government constructs a ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays by the Back Creek route, Baltimore will also have a direct water route of 290 miles to New-York and New-England. The water route to New-York by way of the capes is about 350 miles.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Restricted Owing to the Approaching Holidays.

ROOM TRADERS PRINCIPAL OPERATORS

Influence of Proposed Currency and Banking Legislation—Favorable Trade Returns—Gold Exports of the Week.

The stock market last week showed the influence of the approaching holidays. Operators on both sides of the account were indisposed to undertake new ventures pending the close of the year, so business was largely confined to the board-room traders, who are, as a rule, satisfied with small profits.

Considerable uneasiness prevailed over the uncertainty of coming currency and banking legislation at Washington. At one time it was feared that an ill-considered measure might be hurried through Congress, and that the return of prosperity might be checked by such action. As the week advanced, better feeling prevailed, on the belief that undue haste would not be permitted. Trade reports were not unfavorable, and considerable encouragement was found in the success of the great cotton-goods sale in this city. Prices obtained for the goods were somewhat below the market, but the differences were not great when the low price of the raw product is considered. Recent railway earnings show continued improvement, although there is room for more. The returns for October show a loss of 5.91 per cent. in gross and 11.71 per cent. in net, against a loss of 6.26 per cent. in gross and 14.01 per cent. in net in September. The comparison, however, is with the months in 1893, when the World's Fair added materially to the returns. This year there is a considerable falling off in grain traffic, owing to the poor crops.

Gold shipments continued, but not in as large amount as had been anticipated. The Government Bureau of Statistics issued the foreign trade statement for November, and it shows a balance on the right side. For the eleven months of the year there is an excess of exports of merchandise over imports of more than $130,000,000. In the same period the exports of gold exceeded the imports by $71,796,000, and the exports of silver exceed the imports by $34,396,000. The anthracite coal trade is in unsatisfactory shape, owing largely to the mild weather, and stocks have accumulated.

Dividends on the Western Vanderbilt roads were declared at the usual rate, but the extra distribution was not made, so that, practically, the dividends were reduced. This, however, had been anticipated, and the reduction had no influence on prices. The Reading situation is still involved in doubt, but the stock was higher on the probability of the Olcott-Earle plan's being amended so as to preserve the voting rights of the stock. The manager of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company issued a plan of proposed reorganization, but it attracted very little attention, as the stockholders are practically unanimous in their desire to oust the present management. Steps in that direction have been taken and it is believed are likely to be successful. Those at present in control of the property have done all in their power to wreck it, and they have been very nearly successful. It is recognized, however, that the business is a profitable one under honest management, and as that seems to be assured, the stock is likely to command higher prices in the near future.

The market movement was not pronounced, although prices closed somewhat lower than in the previous week. The speculation in Sugar was less active, although still large. It moved between 88⅛ and 93⅛, and closed on Saturday at 89¾, a loss of 2¼ points on the week. Chicago Gas was influenced by talk as to its coming dividend, and as it is believed that the distribution will be at the usual rate, the stock was strong. There was quite a sharp advance in Consolidated Gas on rumors of a deal involving the combining of the Brooklyn and New-York companies. The stories, however, could not be verified, and it is doubtful if they are well founded. Whisky broke to 8⅛ on Wednesday on the publication of the managers' plan, but it advanced to 10 on Saturday on good buying, supposed to be for the account of those who contemplate ousting the present control.

The railway list was unusually quiet. The inactivity induced some of the bear traders to sell the Grangers, but the success they met with was small, holders showing no disposition to part with their stock. Outside of the Grangers and Reading, the trading in no railway stock reached 10,000 shares, and the list was fractionally lower in sympathy with the decline in the Grangers.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices of the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Dec. 23, 1893.
American Cotton Oil	25	21½	27
American Cotton Oil pf	70	61	70
*American Sugar Refining	93⅜	88¼	80¼
*Am. Sugar Refining pf	93⅜	90¼	82½
American Tel. & Cable Co.	91½	91	88
*American Tobacco	98	94	68
American Tobacco pf	109	109	96
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	4⅞	4⅜	14⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	64	63	69½
*Bay State Gas	21	19¾	..
Canada Southern	51	50¼	50
Central Pacific	14½	14¼	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	17⅜	16½
Chicago Gas	72½	69⅜	61⅞
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	50	..
Chicago & Northwestern	99	97⅛	99½
Chi. & Northwestern pf	142	142	..
Chi., B. & Q.	72¾	71⅝	75½
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39⅜	38¼	35¼
C., M. & St. Paul	59⅛	57⅞	58
C., M. & St. Paul pf	120	120	116
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	63¼	61⅝	64¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	75	75	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17½	16¾	18⅜
Consolidated Gas Co.	135½	127½	127
Delaware & Hudson	127½	126½	128½
Del., Lack. & Western	160⅝	160⅜	161
Denver & Rio Grande	11¼	11¼	10
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34¼	33	30¾
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5½	5½	..
Distill. & Cattle Feeding	10	8⅞	23¼
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	102½	102	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	52	52	..
General Electric	35½	33¼	37½
Great Northern pf	102	101¾	102½
Green B. & Winona, t. r.	1⅞	1	3¾
Green Bay & W. pf. t. r.	2½	1⅝	..
Harlem	250	250	..
Homestake	17	17	..
Illinois Central	89	87⅜	91
Iowa Central	7¼	6¾	7
Laclede Gas	26	25	16
Laclede Gas pf	80	79½	..
Lake Erie & Western	17	17	15
Lake Erie & Western pf	73	72	63
Lake Shore	138	136	122⅞
Long Island	88	88	100½
*Long Island Traction	14	13¾	..
Louisville & Nashville	54⅛	53¼	47¾
L., New-Albany & Chi pf	22¼	21	38⅞
Manhattan con.	105⅜	103	122½
Michigan Central	98	98	99¾
Minn. & St L., all as. p'd.	29⅛	29⅛	..
M. & St. L. pf., all as. p'd.	48½	48½	..
Missouri Pacific	28¾	26⅜	21¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	13⅜	13¼	13½
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	23¾	22¼	22
Mobile & Ohio	19	19	17
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.	66	66	73
*National Lead Company.	39	38	22½
*National Lead Co. pf	85	85	67½
National Linseed Oil	17¾	17¾	21
New-Jersey Central	94½	92¾	114
New-York Central	100	98⅝	98⅜
N. Y. & N. E., all as. pd.	32½	31⅝	16¾
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	13¼	13	14½
New-York, L. E. & W.	10¼	9⅞	14¼
New-York, L. E. & W. pf.	23½	22	31⅜
New-York, Sus. & West.	14½	14⅜	15
New-York, S. & W. pf.	42	42	42⅞
Norfolk & Western	6½	5½	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	18⅞	18⅜	20½
North American	4	3⅞	3½
Northen Pacific	4⅜	3⅞	5
Northern Pacific pf.	17½	16	15
Ontario & Western	15½	15¼	15⅜
Oregon Improvement	12	11⅛	13
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7	7	6
Pacific Mail	22	21	13⅞
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville.	4	3¾	5½
Philadelphia & Reading	16	13⅛	15⅜
Pittsburg & Western pf.	34½	32	27
P., C., C. & St. L.	16½	16	14
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	45½	45⅛	42½
Pullman Palace Car Co.	156	154	163½
Rich. & W. P. 5th in. pf.	16⅛	15⅝	..
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	116	115¾	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9⅝	9¼	8¾
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅞	33	35⅞
St. Paul, Min. & Man.	111	110	..
Southern Pacific	19	18¼	20¼
Southern Railway	11⅜	10¼	..
Southern Railway pf.	37⅜	36½	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	17⅞	15⅝	15⅜
Texas Pacific	9⅞	9½	6⅞
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	46	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	2⅛	2	1
Union Pacific	12¼	11½	10¼

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Dec. 23, 1893.
Union Pacific, Den. & G.	3¼	3¼	..
United States Cordage	8¾	6½	..
United States Cordage pf.	14¾	12	..
United States Cordage gtd.	23	21	..
United States Rubber	44¾	41¾	42
United States Rubber pf.	98½	97	90½
*United States Leather	9	8½	..
*United States Leather pf.	60⅛	59⅞	..
Wabash	6	6	6⅞
Wabash pf.	14⅜	13¾	13¾
Western Union Telegraph.	88⅞	86½	81⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¼	10½	13¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	42¼	41¼	49½
Wisconsin Central	3½	3½	5½

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed an increase in reserve of $554,850. The banks now hold $33,900,675 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $8,605,100, an increase in specie of $6,551,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $8,569,800, a decrease in deposits of $10,294,200, and an increase in circulation of $36,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Dec. 22, '94.	Dec. 15, '94.	Dec. 23, '93.
Loans	$498,266,200	$506,871,300	$416,287,000
Specie	72,097,000	65,545,900	104,520,700
Legal t'd's	100,431,100	109,000,900	98,129,000
Deposits	554,509,700	564,803,900	498,847,700
Circulation.	11,191,400	11,155,200	13,256,500

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Dec. 22, '94.	Dec. 15, '94.	Dec. 23, '93.
Specie	$72,097,000	$65,545,900	$104,520,700
Legal t'd's	100,431,100	109,000,900	98,129,010
Total reserve	$172,528,100	$174,546,800	$202,649,700
Reserve req'd against deposits	138,627,425	141,200,975	124,711,925
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$33,900,675	$33,345,825	$77,937,775

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1894	$33,900,675	1888	$87,374,625
1893	77,937,775	1887	9,036,400
1892	6,176,575	1886	7,232,300
1891	19,480,925	1885	24,712,650
1890	4,498,900	1884	40,914,775
1889	3,393,725		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was steady. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent., with the average a little less than 1½ per cent.

Time money was quiet. Quotations were 1½@2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was in small supply, while the demand was good. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3¼@4 per cent. for prime six months' and 4½@5 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £381,057, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63.28, became 63.67. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 17,575,000f in gold and 2,925,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was irregular and somewhat easier. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.

FINANCIAL----CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Charles Farnsworth & Co.,
Members Colorado Springs Stock Exchange.
Room 10, First National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Col.
MINES AND MINING STOCKS.
We buy and sell on commission Argentum-Juniata, Mollie Gibson, Anaconda, Isabella, Portland, and all prominent Leadville, Aspen, and Cripple Creek stocks.
Send for market letter.
We refer, by permission, to Charles T. Wing & Co., 18 Wall St., New-York City.

Financial.

THE
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
calls for deposits under its Agreement of February 19, 1894, of
Second Mortgage Bonds,
Third Mortgage Bonds,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
at the
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, N. Y.;
PENNSYLVANIA CO., &c., Philadelphia;
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin, Frankfort, Hamburg,
where negotiable Certificates of Deposits will be delivered to depositors.
United action by these three classes of MAIN LINE BONDHOLDERS will result in such a control of the property as will secure to them the best attainable results. HAVING DUE REGARD TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS.
Bondholders are referred for further detailed information to this Committee's circular No. 6 of July 3, 1894.
A majority of the Third Mortgage Bonds having been deposited with the Committee, the Certificates have been listed upon the New-York Stock Exchange.
The deposit of a majority of the Third Mortgage Bonds makes it more important that the holders of the Consolidated Bonds should also deposit their bonds with this Committee that they may participate in the reorganization thus assured.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, July 30, 1894.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.
The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY HUDDE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $137,830 of the FIVE & SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until Jan. 1, 1895, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HOME BANK, NEW-YORK,
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$398,979.83
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule.		129,533.13
Banking house and lot, as per schedule.		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		165,597.05
Specie, as per schedule		57,678.44
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		123,430.00
Cash items, viz:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$35,386.64	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	417.74	
		35,804.38
Current expenses		7,873.69
		$970,896.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$4,215.57	
Exchange	24.10	
Interest	2,950.13	
Other profits	68,985.50	
		76,185.30
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$785,347.75	
Demand certificates of deposit	29.24	
Certified checks	9,289.23	
		794,666.22
Unpaid dividends		45.00
		$970,896.52

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
EDMUND STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of the Home Bank, New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 303 West 42d Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the nineteenth day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the nineteenth day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that the deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with, and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 22d day of December, 1894, before me. RICHARD S. TREACY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

[No. 1324.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, December 19, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,351,986.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,436.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		600,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		710,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		113,378.10
Stocks, securities, &c.		862,237.88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		18,100.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		223,524.29
Due from State banks and bankers		11,887.46
Checks and other cash items		14,130.66
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,871,387.61
Notes of other national banks		16,700.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		130.86
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$530,829.00	
Legal-tender notes	992,628.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	950,000.00	
		2,173,457.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		27,000.00
Total		$11,495,357.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		582,982.49
National bank notes outstanding		415,350.00
Due to other national banks	$1,641,586.52	
Due to State banks and bankers	694,454.13	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,013,427.07	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,100.94	
Accepted drafts	1,144,449.40	
		8,495,018.06
Dividends unpaid		2,007.00
Total		$11,495,357.55

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. W. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1894. H. L. BRAYNARD.
Correct—Attest:
F. D. APPPEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, December 19th, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,306,014.05
Overdrafts		9,087.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,150,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		194,860.50
Stocks and securities		161,100.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		600,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,270,799.24
Due from State banks and bankers		87,375.06
City taxes paid		42,845.40
Checks and other cash items		57,214.74
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,944,894.20
Notes of other national banks		9,002.00
Nickels and cents		8.19
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,298,599.50	
Legal-tender notes	867,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	2,010,000.00	
		6,176,099.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		26,000.00
Total		$30,087,550.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,200,000.00
Surplus fund		1,800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		221,148.14
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other national banks	$10,901,039.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,841,928.86	
Dividends unpaid		47,072.81
Individual deposits subject to check	9,663,072.28	
Other deposits	450,589.52	
Demand certificates of deposit	7,959.96	
Cashier's checks outstanding	520,205.33	
		23,384,885.63
Deposits held for acceptances		1,389,443.91
Total		$30,087,550.49

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. PATTERSON, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1894. D. G. FANNING,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
JAMES G. CANNON,
R. T. WILSON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, at the close of business December 19, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,604,612.16
Overdrafts		4,026.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		444,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		141,900.00
Real estate, banking house		200,000.00
Specie	$1,601,646.55	
Legal-tender notes	1,737,400.00	
Bills of other banks	12,133.00	
Checks and other cash items	18,113.15	
Exchanges for Clearing House	450,261.78	
Due from national banks	704,890.98	
Due from State banks and bankers	48,836.31	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	19,625.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.	20,000.00	
		4,612,906.77
Total		$13,097,445.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, net		109,583.23
National bank notes outstanding		392,500.00
Premium account		20,043.75
Reserved for taxes		18,797.70
Deposits:		
Individuals	$5,147,978.92	
National banks	3,700,242.29	
State banks and bankers	1,561,448.69	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,464.02	
Certified checks	111,681.31	
Cashier's checks outstanding	29,705.94	
		10,556,521.17
Total		$13,097,445.85

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, FREDK B. SCHENCK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRED'K B. SCHENCK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1894. F. A. K. BRYAN,
Notary Public N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
WM. C. BROWNING,
WM. P. ST. JOHN,
J. E. NICHOLS, } Directors.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
EMPIRE STATE BANK,
New-York City, on the morning of the nineteenth day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$670,010.13
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		42,100.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		214,112.70
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		175,000.00
Other real estate, as per schedule		103,377.86
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		82,324.07
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		249,850.82
Specie, as per schedule		115,814.40
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		102,907.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$92,166.66	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	2,178.40	
		94,345.06
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Taxes paid	$3,114.17	
Current expenses	407.66	
		3,521.83
		$2,542,606.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$3,177.73	
Exchange	35.25	
Interest	242.43	
Other profits	7,272.20	
		10,727.61
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,011,646.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	34,797.26	
Certified checks	44,611.09	
Cashier's checks outstanding	26,743.90	
		2,117,799.09
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$63,527.62	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	230.84	
		63,758.46
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		321.00
		$2,542,606.16

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
WM. H. PAYNE, President, and F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689 Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
WM. H. PAYNE, President.
F. W. LIVERMORE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 22d day of December, 1894, before me, GEO. H. LIVERMORE,
Notary Public, New-York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
EAST SIDE BANK,
New-York, on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$537,427.21
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		35,215.78
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		134,973.60
Other real estate, as per schedule		15,107.28
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		15,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		14,867.37
Specie, as per schedule		5,518.72
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		55,538.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		1,938.43
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		6,941.24
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		11,475.00
		$834,002.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		25,000.00
Undivided profits, viz:		
Discount	$6,270.63	
Interest	490.98	
Other profits	4,348.84	
		11,110.45
Due depositors, as follows, viz:		
Deposits subject to check	$677,784.91	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,500.00	
Certified checks	17,266.30	
Cashier's checks outstanding	243.04	
		697,794.25
Amounts due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		97.93
		$834,002.63

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
THOMAS R. MANNESS, President, and E. A. HENDERSON, Assistant Cashier of The East Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 135 Grand Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
T. R. MANNESS, President.
E. A. HENDERSON, Assistant Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 22d day of December, 1894, before me. ALVIN THOMAS,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.'S STOCK
Dealt in by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Financial.

[No. 2598.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, December 19th, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,788,131.79
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		364.37
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		22,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		107,134.03
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		240,777.22
Due from State banks and bankers		39,791.78
Checks and other cash items		16,853.10
Exchanges for Clearing House		255,763.47
Notes of other national banks		24,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		9,486.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$842,695.25	
Legal-tender notes	537,833.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	230,000.00	
		1,610,528.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).		9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.		64,000.00
Total		$6,387,830.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		49,392.76
National bank notes outstanding		177,800.00
Due to other national banks	$567,708.03	
Due to State banks and bankers	146,661.12	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,630,884.40	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,600.50	
Certified checks	63,479.92	
Cashier's checks outstanding	47,303.46	
		5,460,637.43
Total		$6,387,830.19

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1894. OWEN WARD,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. H. GELSHENEN,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
WILLIAM J. ARKELL, } Directors.

No. 1,393.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business November 19th, 1894:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,519,165.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		960.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		934,320.17
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		588,398.09
Due from State banks and bankers		178,387.33
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,588,167.57
Notes of other national banks		2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		92.20
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,065,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,207,344.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	730,000.00	
		4,002,344.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$24,116,085.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,044,341.90
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other national banks	$2,837,093.71	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,405,653.76	
Dividends unpaid	460.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	11,115,906.83	
Demand certificates of deposit	802,317.44	
Certified checks	2,865,312.08	
		20,026,743.82
Total		$24,116,085.72

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. OLNEY, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1894. HANSON C. GILSON,
Notary Public, New-York Co.
Correct—Attest:
GEORGE H. BYRD,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH,
E. S. MASON, } Directors.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS
OF THE
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

Pursuant to the previous notice of this Committee, dated July 12, 1894, there have been deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York more than $3,100,000 of the above-mentioned bonds, out of an outstanding issue of $5,182,000 of said bonds, and the certificates issued by the said Trust Company therefor have been listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.
In view of the pendency of an action begun by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to foreclose the consolidated mortgage of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, it is important that as many as possible of your bonds be deposited at the disposal of your Committee, in order that your interests may be protected in any steps which your Committee may deem it necessary to take in the premises.
The Committee hereby extend the time within which deposits of bonds may be made without penalty with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, **TO JANUARY 15, 1895,** after which date further deposits of bonds will be received only upon the payment of ten dollars per bond, in the discretion of the Committee.
New-York, December 15, 1894.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
Chairman,
JAMES JACKSON,
ROBERT FLEMING,
Committee.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage:

24,	112,	174,	345,	382,
26,	114,	194,	354,	423,
47,	117,	216,	377,	435.
67,	132,	219,	378,	466,
72,	150,	331,	381,	498.

These bonds are payable with accrued interest on January 1st, 1895, at the office of this Company.

United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New-York.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1894, at the rate of Four per cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1st, 1895, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 21st.
JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.

87th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January next. JOSEPH BIRD,
President.
FRANK G. STILES,
Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000; THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 17, or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real-Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of Executors.)
$8 scrip of the 1st preferred stock of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co.
50 shares Beaver Branch R. R. Co., 100 each.
100 shares Ashburton Coal Co., $50 each.
10 7 per cent. notes, $1,000 each, of the Clifton Iron Co., payable June 1, 1872.
17 First Mortgage 7 per cent. Construction and quipment Bonds of the N. Y., West Shore and Chicago R. R. Co., due 1901.
(By order of Executors.)
100 shares New-Jersey Black Lead Co., $10 each.
100 shares Hancock Petroleum Co., $10 each.
100 shares Aberdeen Co. of New-York, $10 each.
300 shares Dakota Water Power Co., $25 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shares Long Island Traction Co., $100 each.
15 shares Equitable Gas Light Co., (N. Y.,) $100 each.
25 shares Carmen Island Silver and Copper Co., $100 each.
$5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co. 1st Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, 1907, (registered.)
25 shares German-American Bank, $75 each.
550 shares Keely Motor Co., $50 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co.
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 14, 1894.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of February, 1895, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will close on the 28th day of December, 1894, and reopen on the 29th day of January, 1895. W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 96 WARREN STREET.—The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on $1,000 and under, and THREE PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $1,000, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
DAVID M. DEMAREST, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20, 1894.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, the 29th day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY, the 4th day of February next.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1894.
The holders of the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1895, of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 per cent. Guaranteed Land Grant Bonds are notified that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, pursuant to existing contract, purchase, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1895, on the said bonds.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
86 Reade Street, New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the preferred stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable Jan. 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 28, 1894. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Jan. 16, 1895. CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.,
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 49 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1894.
Coupons No. 9 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1895, in New-York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of Blake, Boissevain & Co.
THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Monday, December 24, 1894, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due January 1, 1895, and will reopen January 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1894. C. C. EWEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of January next, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 16th of January next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
EIGHTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2 inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av. and 42d St.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22, 1894, until Jan. 3, 1895.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
(OLD SEVENTH WARD BANK,)
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

FIFTY-NINTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.
The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1894.
The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1st to Jan. 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y. and Treas.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York, New-York, Dec. 20, 1894.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 2, 1895, inclusive. J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1894.
SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend was declared of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM

WHY MANOLA SANG ONLY ONCE

And Her Husband, John W. Mason, Finds Himself Dropped from the Cast of "The Cotton King."

John W. Mason and his wife, Marion Manola, are again in trouble, and this time the affair has ended in Mr. Mason being discharged from his position as leading man in the traveling company playing "The Cotton King," for which he was receiving a large salary. It all came about through the engagement of Marion Manola to sing at the Sunday popular concerts now being given at the Academy in this city under the direction of W. A. Brady, who is also the manager of "The Cotton King." This started the trouble, but before it was ended by the discharge of Mr. Mason last Monday the actor had another grievance arising from the fact that Mr. Brady had decided to suspend the performances of "The Cotton King" on the road the week before Christmas.

Miss Manola was engaged by Brady to sing at two of the concerts to be given here. She was to receive $200, and her fares to and from the place where she and her husband happened to be. She sang at the first concert, Dec. 9, and received her money. Then Mr. Brady decided not to have her sing on Dec. 16, but to announce her for last night, and he so notified Mr. Mason and his wife. Mr. Mason thereupon wrote an indignant letter to his manager, insisting that his wife should appear at the second concert, Dec. 16, and he followed this up by appearing with her at the stage door of the Academy on that night and demanding the $200 salary, whether she was allowed to sing or not. Manola was not allowed on the stage, and she did not get the money.

The couple returned East, and Mason wrote to Brady demanding the $200 which he claimed was due his wife, and also stating that Brady had no right to stop the performances of "The Cotton King" last week and withhold his salary. A number of very bitter personal letters had meanwhile passed between the two men, and last Monday Manager Brady notified Mason that he had taken his contract with him, and was discharged. That is why Marion Manola did not appear at the Academy last night, and why John W. Mason has once again joined the ranks of idle actors. Mason, it is said, will take his grievances into court, and an interesting lawsuit is promised. His salary was $250 a week.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Pettigrew vs. O'Neill. 2—Page vs. E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Company. 9—Serrill vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 4—Bach vs. Berliner.

Class II.—5—Sullivan vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

Class III.—6—Roosevelt vs. American Veterinary College.

Class IV.—7—Sturges vs. Cox. 8—Mathews vs. De Logerot. 9—Eldwell vs. same. 10—Baxter vs. Burns. 11—Knaus vs. Hamersley. 12—Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company vs. Johns-Pratt Company.

Class VIII.—13—Sergeant vs. Richard. 14—Miller vs. Heermance. 15—O'Brien vs. Kursheedt. 16—Caldwell vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 17—Matter of Higgins. 18—Cohen vs. Inman Brothers Construction Company. 19—Lee vs. same. 20—Kernochan vs. Marshall. 21—Laughlin vs. McFarlan. 22—Corleis vs. Salmon. 23—Blair vs. Blair. 24—People, &c., vs. Calvey. 25—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 26—American Forcite Powder Company vs. Brady. 27—Bank of Metropolis vs. Sharkey. 28—Matter of Prockett. 29—Matter of Niagara Mining Company. 30—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 31—Stone vs. Burns. 32—Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Greeley. 33—Isaacs vs. Cohen. 34—Valentine vs. Hammer. 35—Matter of Webber. 36—Kuntz vs. Stein. 37—Jones vs. Watterson. 38—Duclos vs. Benner. 39—Robinson vs. Robinson. 40—Matter of Catholic Publication Society. 41—Means vs. Keller Manufacturing Company. 42—Heppenheimer vs. Werner. 43—Levy vs. Kiernan News Agency. 44—Luxemburger-Tuchfabriken vs. Meyer. 45—Moulton vs. Freund. 46—Matter of Cannon. 47—Butler vs. Weeks. 48—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Sharkey. 49—Kapff vs. Kruse. 50—Raftery vs. Raftery. 51—Fraser vs. Duss. 52—Todd vs. Pentz. 53—Desmond vs. Stuyvesant Co-operative Building and Loan Association. 54—Matter of Meredith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Jan. 3.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 89—Dubois vs. Poggi. 70—Boyd vs. Boyd. 51—Fishel vs. Fojette.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

11—Chatfield vs. Rimoldi.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 26.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Fact.—Estates of: 181—Patrick Coote. 182—Bridget Lenihan. 172—Maltby G. Lane. 170—Bernard Toch.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Jeremiah Sullivan, Stillman Isley, Cornelia B. Carey, Carlos G. de Garmendia, Mary E. Stilwell, Carl E. Oswald. At 2 P. M.: Alfred Taylor, Mary Herrlich, George C. Smith.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Ehrlich, C. J.; Fitzsimons and Conlan, JJ.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20 City Hall. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Prowceder vs. Lewis. 2—Sweetser vs. Reinbert. 3—Bauer vs. Herman. 4—Newkirk vs. Hooker. 5—Bartigan vs. Nagel. 6—Howard vs. Moller. 7—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Jaret. 8—Newkirk vs. Hooker.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Post vs. Butler Brothers. 2—Helmerdinger vs. Finelite. 3—Ahrens vs. United Growers' Company. 4—Meagher vs. Campbell. 5—Myers vs. Rosenbeck. 6—Western National Bank vs. Flanagan. 7—Baker vs. Thomas. 8—Hamilton vs. American Railway Electric Light Company.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned until Dec. 26.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Helme vs. Doscher—Gilbert M. Speir. Y Perez vs. De Prellezo—John H. Judge. Kinney vs. I. Herman Manufacturing Company—Edward T. Wood. E. S. Higgins Carpet Company vs. Charles Urban Manufacturing Company—E. T. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Sickles vs. Meade—Robert L. Wensley.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Daniel R. Peoli vs. Albert H. Willey—Daniel R. Peoli.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Davids Machine Works—Henry J. Winser.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Louis Gewirz vs. Rey Kramer, Morris Kramer, and Henry Ettelson—Louis Gerwirz.

A New Congressman's Marriage.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Col. James A. Stahle, who was elected to Congress last November, being the first Republican that ever carried the Nineteenth Congressional District, gave everybody in York another surprise on Wednesday by announcing that he had been married on Dec. 13 in Baltimore by the Rev. A. B. Rice of the Scott Street United Brethren Church to Miss Anna L. Gartman. The happy couple tried to keep the matter secret until Christmas, when it was to have been announced, but the fact began to leak out, and Col. Stahle authorized the publication of the matter in the newspapers. Col. Stahle was a widower for several years.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER

A.—$1,000 CASH; BALANCE EASY INSTALLments, will buy handsome four-story, basement, and cellar house 63 West 97th St. Newly decorated. Convenient to Columbus Av. and Broadway cable. Must be sold. Watchman on premises.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New-York.—CARMELA ROLANDO, plaintiff, against FRANCIS B. ROLANDO and others, defendants.—I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee by order of this court, dated on the 29th day of October, 1894, and entered herein on the 30th day of October, 1894, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property sought to be partitioned herein, which is hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 2nd day of January, 1895, next, at my office, in the Corn Exchange Bank Building, at Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises are described in the amended and supplemental complaint in the above cause as follows:

All that certain dwelling house and lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, and known as Number 133, formerly 99, West Forty-second Street, being part of lots Numbers 60 and 61 on a map entitled map of lands in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of William Wright, deceased, New-York, March, 1851. Surveyed by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and bounded and containing as follows: Commencing on the said northerly side of West Forty-second Street, at a point at or immediately in front of the centre of certain party wall, which said point is distant two hundred and forty-seven feet ten inches and one-half inch easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of said West Forty-second Street with the easterly line or side of Broadway; running thence northerly partly along said centre line of said party wall and at right angles with West Forty-second Street one hundred feet and five inches to the centre of the block between West Forty-second and West Forty-third Street, and thence easterly and parallel with West Forty-second Street twenty feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall and on a line at right angles with West Forty-second Street one hundred feet and five inches to the said northerly side of West Forty-second Street, and thence westwardly along said northerly line of West Forty-second Street twenty feet, to the point or place of beginning, being the same property which was conveyed to the said Mariana Rolando by Charlotte A. Morris, wife of John H. Morris, and the said John H. Morris, by deed dated August 17, 1869, and recorded in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of September, 1869, in Liber 1117 of Conveyances, Page 385.—Dated New-York, November 17th, 1894.

MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, Referee.

BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 155 & 157 Broadway, N. Y. City. n19-law6wM&d31

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SUSANNA W. THORNE, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. SULLIVAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by James A. Montgomery Strong, auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Lexington Avenue with the northerly line of Ninety-first Street; running thence northerly and parallel with Lexington Avenue, seventeen (17) feet and four (4) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Ninety-first Street, part of the way through a party wall, seventy (70) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Lexington Avenue, seventeen (17) feet and four (4) inches; thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-first Street, seventy (70) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New-York, December 13th, 1894.

HENRY MARTYN ALEXANDER, Jr., Referee.

GEORGE E. GARTLAND, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Wall Street, N. Y. City. d14-2aw3wM&Fja7

TO-DAY'S REALTY SALES.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 11 Broadway:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, five actions, Henry W. Eaton, referee, as follows: 250 to 260 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, beginning 160 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 106 by 99.11, six three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, five 18 feet front each and one 16 feet front; also 264 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 16 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $47,265; on prior mortgages, 10 256 and 258, $14,776.67 each; on 260, $13,226.67, and on 264, $12,646.35. Also 160, 162, and 164 West Seventy-seventh Street, south side, beginning 179 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, three four-story and basement brownstone dwellings, the first two 21 by 102.2 each, and the other 20 by 102.2. Due on judgments, on 160 and 162, $6,735 each; on prior mortgages, $18,886.25 on each; on 164, $7,900; on prior mortgage, $17,354.17.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Sergeant Cram, referee, 226 to 234 East Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 125 by 100.11, three-story brick building, frame sheds, and vacant. Due on judgment, $4,890.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, George W. Cotterill, referee, two lots on West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $15,885; on prior mortgage, $5,000.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Paul B. Pugh to M. Cohn, 588 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story store and flat building, 25 by 80 by 100, at $35,000. This is the last of four houses recently erected on this block.

Lis Pendens.

Filed Saturday in the County Clerk's office.

BOWERY, w s, 192.10 ft s of Grand St, 37.7 ft front; John Bremner against Joseph Husson and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

89TH ST, w s, 110 ft w of Central Park West, 75 ft front; Walter A. Turnbull against Elizabeth J. Wellwood, (notice of attachment.)

146TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40 ft front; Sarah H. Powell against John J. Donnellon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

148TH ST, n s, 408.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8 ft front; 148th St, n s, 391.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8 ft front; Mary H. Brush against Bertha E. Thurston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n w corner of 170th St; George B. Ward and others against Beverley Ward and others, (partition.)

148TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8 ft front; Frances Findlay against Bertha E. Thurston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 244 ft n of Talmadge St, 50 ft front; Carlton B. Pierce against John Cahill, (action to set aside deed.)

110TH ST, 34 to 40 East; Jacob Bressler against Elizabeth Riesinger and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

JAMES ST, 94; Charles E. Murtagh and others against John F. Farrell and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

71ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8 ft front; Carrie L. Wade against Emeline E. W. Loss and others, (partition.)

American Bells for Buenos Ayres.

From The Baltimore American.

A Baltimore company has ready for shipment a fine chime of three bells, to be placed in the tower of the Church of the Passionist Fathers at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America. The largest is 52 inches in diameter at the mouth, and weighs 4,500 pounds. The others weigh 2,000 and 1,000 pounds, respectively. They are tuned to produce the first, third, and fifth tones of the scale of E flat, producing perfect harmony. The bells are a gift to the Buenos Ayres church by Mrs. Anne Kearney de Gahan, a wealthy widow of the Argentine capital. The largest bell bears the following inscription:

"In honor of the Archangel St. Michael, by Mrs. Anne Kearney de Gahan, as a memorial of her deceased husband, Thos. Gahan. Come let us praise the Lord with joy.—Psalm xciv."

The inscription on the second largest is:

"In honor of St. Joseph, by Mrs. Anne Kearney de Gahan. Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving.—Psalm xciv."

The smallest bell is inscribed:

"In honor of St. Paul of the Cross. By Mrs. Anne Kearney de Gahan, as a memorial of her deceased daughter, Bridget Gahan de Browne. Bring ye to the Lord glory and honor.—Psalm xcv."

Farm Land Rents in Iowa.

From The Salix (Woodbury County, Iowa,) Chief.

Farm lands for rent are very scarce and prices high. Rents vary from two-fifths to one-half of the crop, or from $3 to $5 per acre.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—ONLY THREE LEFT—

Very Elegant new Houses,
American basement, Colonial Style,
Nos. 7-13, and 15 West 87th St.
New, perfect, beautifully finished, and in every way up to date at
only $32,000.—
Watchman on premises.
CHARLES BUEK, Owner, Columbus Av., 72d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A.—VAN DYKE STUDIOS, NEARING COMpletion, very desirable, greatly enlarged, with improved north light, private baths, steam heat, sanitary plumbing; in fact, studios perfect; rents from $300 per year upward; inspection invited. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 939 to 945 8th Av., near 56th St.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—In the matter of the receivership of the dissolved corporation, THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: Please take notice that I, EDWARD ROWELL of the City of New-York, was on the first day of December, 1894, duly appointed receiver of the assets of the dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, by an order of this court on that day made, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in a voluntary proceeding taken by a majority of the Directors of the said corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, for a dissolution thereof, and that on the sixth day of December, 1894, I duly qualified as such receiver by filing my bond, duly approved, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Wherefore, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, I hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to me on or before the twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the office of Messrs. Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City, and to pay the same.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to deliver the same to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

Third—All the creditors of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.—Dated at New-York, this seventh day of December, 1894.

EDWARD ROWELL, Receiver.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Receiver, 15 Broad Street, New-York City. d10-22t

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WEST 79th STREET and Columbus Avenue.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—HALL J. HOW and THOMAS S. WALKER, plaintiffs, against GEORGE WOLFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling house thereon standing, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventy-ninth Street with the westerly line of Columbus (late Ninth) Avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Seventy-ninth Street, eighteen feet to the centre line of a certain party wall; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the way through said party wall, one hundred and seventy-six feet eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-ninth Street eighteen feet to the Westerly line of Columbus Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly line of Columbus Avenue seventy-six feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, December 17, 1894.

JAMES R. STEERS, Jr., Referee.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-YorkCity.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—WALTER G. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against CLARA M. LAWRENCE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action dated the 12th day of December, 1894, and duly entered therein on the 15th day of December, 1894, I the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, on the westerly side of Brown Place as now existing and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said westerly side of Brown Place distant sixty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Brown Place with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Brown Place forty feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Brown Place, and thence northerly along said westerly side of Brown Place forty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, December 15th, 1894.

HENRY M. WHITEHEAD, Referee.

WOOD, SHAFFER & EISLER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, N. Y. City. d17-2aw3w&f7

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington";) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at 6 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship City of Edinburg.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 12 M for Demerara and Parmaribo, per steamship Caria Prince; at 3 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 5 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Havellus, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Havellus";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 2 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Th., Jan. 3, 10 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 A.M.
Hohenzollern, Jn. 8, 6 AM | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M. | Saale, Tu., Feb. 19, 6 A.M.
Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 26, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 AM | Ems, Tu., Mch. 5, 11 A.M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 10, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen. Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A.M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A.M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A.M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A.M., for Genoa.

All steamers stop at Gibraltar.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connections from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s imp. Mail Strs.

North German Lloyd, Bowling Green. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A.M. | Britannic, Jan. 23, 7 A.M.
*Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A.M. | *Majestic, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
*Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A.M. | *Adriatic, Feb. 6, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Jan. 16, 10 A.M. | *Teutonic, Feb. 13, 9 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.

Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $30 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic and Adriatic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 A.M. | Umbria, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.
Etruria..... Jan. 5, noon | Lucania, Jan. 26, 5:30 A.M.
Campania, Jan. 12, 6 A.M.

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OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12, 3 P. M.

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4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M.; Chicago 4:30 P. M.
**6:00